The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4882. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Turkey Declines the Proposition of the Great Powers.

The Sultan Says He Can Easily Suppress the Candian Revolt.

Great Victories Claimed by the Turks.

Opposition to Napoleon's New Army Bill.

THE CANDIAN REVOLT.

Turkey Declines to Cede Candia to Greece

LONDON, Saturday, May 18—Evening.

Dispatches have been received here from Constantinople which state that the Sublime Porte has replied to the proposition of the great Powers of Europe relative to the cession of Candia to the Greek Government. He assures the Powers of his ability to suppress the existing rebellion, and firmly declines to cede the island to any foreign State.

Victories Claimed for the Turks.

LONDON, Saturday, May 18—Noon.

The Turks claim great victories over the Cretans in recent battles.

FRANCE.

Dissatisfaction with the Emperor's New Army Bill.

PARIS, Saturday, May 18.

The French Corps Legislatif are opposed to the Army Bill proposed by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

BY STEAMSHIP TO MAY 9.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th May, arrived at this port yesterday.

After evincing a strong determination to prevent the meeting of the Reform League in Hyde Park on the 6th inst., and making extensive police and military arrangements to meet any possible rioting, the Government at the eleventh hour announced that it had resolved to permit the demonstration, and as long as the peace was preserved not to interfere with any of the speakers, the procession, or the crowds that might enter the inclosure. On the very eve of the meeting it is stated to have been discovered that the proceedings were perfectly legal, and that the authorities had no right to interfere with them in any manner.

At the meeting of the Conservatives on the 6th, Lord DERBY explained that though the Government, and especially Mr. WALPOLE, had been accused of vacillation and irresolution, yet the course they pursued at the end was what had been determined upon from the first, and was the united action of the Cabinet, and not of Mr. WALPOLE only.

Only 4,000 or 5,000 had assembled, and even when Mr. BEALES, Col. DICKSON and The O'DONOGHUE entered, the attendance was much smaller than might have been expected. At 7 P. M., it was computed that there were about 25,000 distributed around the ten platforms; but 40,000 to 50,000, attracted by curiosity, were scattered at a little distance. There was no police demonstration. The various speakers enlarged on the triumphant vindication of the people's rights. Resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the Government Bill were passed amid loud applause, and the maintenance of order was urgently enjoined. Soon after 8 o'clock the people dispersed. There was not the slightest disturbance, and there was so little excitement that many ladies and gentlemen on horseback rode close up to the place of meeting to hear the speeches, and even women with children in their arms were present. Only one deputation entered the park with a band, preceded by a red flag surrounded by a red cap of liberty. Great military and police precautions were taken, but both soldiers and police were out of sight.

At 10 o'clock the park was clear, and the police and military were dismissed. A number of roughs remained until that hour, but no collisions took place with the police patrols.

The *Times* says the crowd was not excessive—the enthusiasm was not intense. There was universal good humor. No one would have supposed that they were taking part in a political demonstration. The large majority of the assemblage of course belonged to the working people, but the class called roughs was not very conspicuous. The speeches were fair and moderate. The League, content with its triumph over the Government, exulted less than might be expected, and even denounced less than usual, and long before night settled on the park it had been deserted by the great mass of its unusual visitors.

The *Post* says nothing could be more praiseworthy than the proceedings, so far as the Reform League had control over them. They were witnessed by a large number of gentlemen, many of whom rode on horseback about the crowd entirely unmolested.

The preliminary meeting of the Luxemburg Conference took place in London on the 7th of May.

The following were the principal members of the Conference: Lord STANLEY, President; Count APPONYI, the Austrian Ambassador at London; the Russian Ambassador, Baron BRUMCOW; Count BERNSTORFF, the Prussian Ambassador; Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, the French Ambassador; M. VAN DE WEYER, the Belgian Minister, and Baron BENTWICK, the Netherlands Minister. The Italian Minister and two representatives of Luxemburg were also present.

Some difficulty, it appears, arose at the outset. The terms on which France and Prussia consented to withdraw any claims they may have on the Grand Duchy, France renouncing her projected acquisition, Prussia consenting to evacuate the fortress, were the neutralizations of the territory under the joint guarantee of the Powers represented in the Conference. England was naturally unwilling to assume such a responsibility.

The creditors of the French Company who chartered the *Great Eastern* were taking action in Liverpool for the enforcement of their claims. The sailors were also demanding six months' wages.

The boat-race on the Tyne between KELLEY, of London, and CHAMBERS, of Newcastle, was won by the former. A number of people were precipitated into the river by the breaking of a ferry-bridge, and it is feared fifteen were drowned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Demonstration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

The threatened Reform demonstration and anticipated riot in Hyde Park, which caused the Government to call out 7,000 troops, 5,000 policemen and 10,000 special constables, interrupted my Paris holiday and brought me to a correspondent's post of duty, the scene of action. About four years ago, when all sorts of preaching and speech-making in the parks had become a nuisance, such meetings were prohibited by the Government, to the great satisfaction of all but those who wished to hold them. When GARIBALDI was induced, as was supposed, by Mr. GLADSTONE, the Duke of Sutherland, and other liberal gentlemen, to decline visiting the Provinces and take a sudden departure from England, an indignation meeting was called on Primrose Hill, at which, if I remember rightly, Mr. BEALES, the leader of the present movement, was to have presided. At the hour appointed the Chairman took his post on a bench at the summit of the hill; and the next thing I saw was a file of policemen going through the crowd like a hot knife in butter; and in spite of groans and hisses, removing the Chairman and breaking up the meeting. At that time the Government exercised the power of preventing such meetings in the parks, and have ever since continued its exercise, to the general comfort and convenience; and that not a Tory, but a Liberal Government. The best lawyers of England decided that the Government had the right to close the parks against everybody, and of course against political meetings; to regulate them for the general welfare. Last Summer, the people, in the assertion of their right to meet in Hyde Park, destroyed two or three miles of the iron railing. On Monday, when another meeting had been called, the Government had made the preparations above-mentioned to maintain its right to regulate the public parks—but, at the last moment, the Crown lawyers discovered that there was no right to keep men out of the park, and that, once in, they could only be treated as trespassers, so it was decided that all the soldiers, police and special constables should not prevent a meeting, but only be at hand to keep the peace.

For days London had been in excitement. Stocks had fallen. The papers were full of the gravest apprehensions. I believe that many persons expected to see Rotton-row a scene of mortal combat, and the beautiful Serpentine red with the blood of the slain. The withdrawal of all opposition on the part of the Government, combined, perhaps, with the ample preparations made to keep order, made the Reform gathering one of the tamest affairs in the whole campaign. No doubt there were twenty or thirty thousand people of all sorts scattered over the park, some listening to negro minstrels, some throwing sticks at Aunt Sally, more lolling idly on the grass, or engaged in rough good-natured horse-play. No doubt there were two or three thousand persons listening to and applauding BEALES, The O'DONOGHUE, Col. DICKSON and The Iconoclast—but the meeting had no purpose, and without a fight, no importance. The same old speeches were made and cheered, and the same old resolutions were put and declared to be carried. The meeting can have no influence on the Reform Bill, which is going rapidly through the Committee, most of the amendments offered being accepted by Mr. DISRAELI with the utmost good nature. "Suit yourselves, gentlemen," he says, in his clever, easy way, "you want reform; take as much as you like, and much good may it do you." So I came all the way from Paris, where a larger meeting is held every day at the Exhibition than I have ever seen in London, except at the reception of a hero or the hanging of a murderer; from Paris, where in a few days will be assembled half the Sovereigns of Europe, from the Czar of Russia to the King of Portugal, where the Tuileries glows with the splendor of Imperial receptions, to see this sham of a demonstration, without even the sham of a fight, in London.

The position of the Government is absurd enough. If it has no power to prevent meetings in the parks, why has it done so for four years? If it has no such power, then by next Sunday all the bawling preachers, all the zealous exhorting shop-boys, all the temperance orators, all the infidel believers, with Iconoclast at their head, may take possession of the parks of London, and this precious bedlam let loose once more destroy all quiet enjoyment. That is their affair, however, and no concern of mine.

They continue to convict the Fenians in Dublin, and a murderous effort to be revenged on informers has caused some excitement. The men convicted are sentenced to death, but it is now stated, apparently with authority, that none of these sentences will be executed. A resolution of Sir JOHN GRAY, respecting the Irish Church establishment, was defeated last night by the previous question, as a premature movement. The Reform Bill is to be first settled. I doubt if the Irish members are really anxious for the removal of such a bare-faced grievance. If justice to Ireland were once accomplished, what would be left for orators and patriots? Every grievance removed diminishes the prospect of independence.

The Irish Church Establishment—Is it a Practical Grievance?

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., Sir J. GRAY moved that the House would on Wednesday, the 29th inst., resolve itself into a Committee to consider the temporalities and privileges of the Established Church in Ireland. He dwelt at some length upon this grievance, contending that the time had now come when, in justice to the people of the sister island and the honor of the British Empire, Parliament should distinctly express its opinion upon the question. He admitted that the subject was beset with difficulties, but he complained of the indifference displayed by the leading men of both parties and the indisposition alike of Governments and Oppositions to deal with it. This apathy, therefore, imposed upon him as an independent member and his coadjutors below the gangway to take up the matter and bring it under the consideration of the House. In asking the House to go into committee, then, all he wanted was that it should redeem its pledge and endeavor to set itself right before the country, by examining the question and determining that all sects in Ireland should be placed on a perfect equality; for without perfect and absolute equality there would never be contentment, and there ought not to be peace in that country.

Col. N. GREVILLE seconded the motion, but urged that the subject was one rather for a Government to undertake than a private member, if it were hoped to arrive at any satisfactory settlement.

Sir F. HEYGATE met the motion with the "previous question," and denied that the Established Church in Ireland was a practical grievance. It had existed for centuries; it was intimately connected with the mass of the property and intelligence of the country; and he held that it would be in the last degree inexpedient to root up such an institution. With regard to the abuses which were said to prevail in it, they were very few, and not of a serious character. The best proof of this was to be found in the fact that the existence of the Church was not put forward as a grievance by the Fenians; and he was confident that if the question were submitted to inquiry by a competent tribunal it would turn out that the members of the Church were disinterested men, who did not allow their own personal interests to stand in the way of the public welfare.

The "previous question" was seconded by Mr. VANCE, who claimed credit for the Irish Church that her services were open to all denominations alike. Her revenues, he observed, did not exceed the income of some English noblemen, and if the House permitted the outworks of the Established Church to be carried in Ireland they would soon find their own citadel in England assailed. In many districts the gentry were absent during a greater portion of the year, and their absence rendered all the more necessary the presence among the people of an educated clergy like the ministers of the Protestant Church. With regard to the motion of Sir JOHN GRAY, he believed its real object was to transfer the temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland to the Church of Rome, whose ecclesiastical system in Ireland had been placed on such a footing as to be ready for their reception. He warned the House how it trifled with the rights of property, for thereby it shook the fidelity of the country; and if it tampered with the Established Church it would forfeit the allegiance of the most loyal portion of the community.

Mr. GLADSTONE said: I feel a difficulty in supporting the motion which has been made by my honorable friend the member for Kilkenny, not in the slightest degree because I question the soundness of the proposition made, but because, perhaps, like him—certainly like my honorable friend who seconded him—I question whether the time has arrived when a practical plan on this subject may, with advantage, be submitted to Parliament. And, individually, I feel that were I to vote for going into Committee of this House for the purpose of considering the temporalities of the Irish Church, I should hold myself bound in giving the vote to submit a practical mode of settling the question. [Hear, hear.] And therefore, Sir, I am not sorry that a mode has been opened by the honorable member for Kilkenny which, without in any degree questioning the general proposition that the subject of the Irish Church might fitly be considered in committee, relieves us from the necessity of affirming a proposition that would create hopes and expectations I should fear we might not be able to fulfill. And it would be hardly consistent with the character and credit of this House that we should exhibit a prospect of legislative action on the subject until in our minds we are convinced that the time for the action has arrived. [Hear, hear.] Sir, it is with reluctance that I arrive at this conclusion, because my opinions are in conformity, to a great extent, with those of the honorable gentleman (Sir J. GRAY)—[hear, hear]—and with respect to the speech of my honorable friend who seconded the motion, I should be prepared, with the exception of one or two epithets—which I might say were florid epithets—to subscribe to every word of it. And, Sir, alluding to the speech of the honorable member who has just sat down, (Mr. VANCE,) it has convinced me of the justice of the sentiments of my honorable friend the member for Kilkenny. What are the arguments the honorable gentleman made use of? The issue between him and me is the real one, because the speech he made is not a speech applicable to the question whether we should now proceed to legislate or not. The honorable gentleman, with perfect consistency, took high ground, and flung in our faces a threat that if we venture to entertain the question with respect to the temporalities of the Church of Ireland, we tamper with the nation—we lose the loyal attachment of the wealthy and intelligent—["Hear, hear," from the Ministerial side]—we assail the foundations of private property, and we throw away the Established Church of this country along with that of Ireland; and, in point of fact, we become the precursors of anarchy and revolution. The speech of the honorable gentleman is not only a good speech in favor of the previous question alone, but it would be a good speech in the year 1967, if the question remained unsettled to that time—which God forbid! [Cheers.] But is the speech of the honorable gentleman to be treated as argument or declamation? No, Sir; it does not contain the elements of an argument. It is the kind of threat which, in a bad cause, you can always launch at an opponent. It is open to be used with facility in the very worst cause, as the use of it now by the honorable gentleman is an example. He quotes the engagement given by Lord PLUNKET that the Roman Catholics would respect the property of the Church in Ireland. Well, on the whole, I think they have respected it with very great patience. [Hear, hear.] The course they have pursued for forty or fifty years has been a course eminently moderate. [Hear, hear.] But, Sir, I am not bound by the engagement of Lord PLUNKET. I say it is not Irish members alone who have a particular wish on this subject. The convictions I entertain as an Englishman and a member of the Church of England impel me in the same direction. [Hear, hear.] My objection as a member of the Church of England with respect to the motion is, not that I wish the present state of things to exist in Ireland, but because I think mischief might be done by premature legislation. I dismiss the engagement of Lord PLUNKET. But what else does the honorable gentleman say? He says the churches of the Establishment are open to people of all denominations, and he positively offers that as an argument to the Roman Catholics of this House. Let me turn the tables. Let me suppose that the Roman Catholics stood as the Protestants stand, in possession of the ecclesiastical property of the nation, and that one of my honorable Roman Catholic friends got up and tendered to him as an answer to his complaint about that exclusive possession, that all the Roman Catholic churches were perfectly open to him and every other Protestant, if they wished to go into them. Nothing could be more ridiculous—nothing more preposterous than that any of these gentlemen should make use of such an argument—if it can be called an argument—I should say, of such an observation. [Hear, hear.] But it is the very topic on which the honorable gentleman dwelt. Then, after all he said about the £488,000 a year, which, perhaps, is only about the income of a single nobleman, I don't know whether he did not say it was the average income of the House of Peers. [Laughter.]

Mr. VANCE—No, no.

Mr. GLADSTONE—Well, only the occasional income; but this £488,000 is withheld from the mass of the poor population. [Hear, hear.] When he spoke of the £488,000, he did so as if it were a sum of contemptible insignificance; but when he came to deal with the provision for the millions of Roman Catholics—the £30,000 a year, which was formerly only £6,000, he looked at it in a different light. He says: "Although your population is diminished—you were eight millions and you are now only five—the whole of this £30,000 is given to educate your priests." Such is the microscope or magnifying glass which the honorable gentleman uses according as he looks at the revenues of the Protestant Church, in order to make them small, or the revenues of the Roman Catholic Church in order to make them great. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] He says to the Roman Catholics, "You have almost the exclusive use of the educational grant." But is it distributed according to their will? Are the ecclesiastical authorities of the Roman Catholic Church well pleased with the conditions of the grant? Does it not happen year after year that the Roman Catholic members of this House ask the conditions on which that grant is distributed to be altered? Is it not continually disputed that the grant is not given to Roman Catholics as to a religion, but for the whole country? Then the honorable gentleman says that by means of the Established Church you will find educated gentlemen in every parish of the country, which is to its great advantage. I hope, Sir, no word I ever said in this or any other debate has been capable of being construed as taking away from the zeal, eloquence and devotion of the Irish clergy. [Hear, hear.] I think it a great advantage to have men like them in England, or Ireland, or in any country; but it is a totally new view of the matter that in order to have them highly educated gentlemen we are to endow them out of the public funds, and maintain them out of funds which ought to be expended on the mass of the community. [Hear, hear.] A class of highly educated gentlemen should subsist on its own means, and not upon the public means, which ought to be otherwise applied. [Cheers.] I now come to the speech of the honorable member (Sir F. HEYGATE) who moved the previous question. He began by saying he could not perceive in Ireland any real remains of a system of ascendancy; and he went on to say that during the present session there were eight bills in this House affecting divers important branches of the law as regarded Roman Catholics. But these are not bills for establishing privileges on the side of the Roman Catholics, but for removing inequalities.

Sir F. HEYGATE—I said those bills were brought in to remove anything that might remain. [Laughter.]

Mr. GLADSTONE—Well, those eight bills did not include the Established Church, and if they did that inequality would be removed. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member, in substance, said: "Don't suppose that by altering the present arrangement in Ireland, as far as temporalities of the Church are concerned, you will bring about religious peace—on the contrary, you will have an increase of religious strife." That is a threat often used in these discussions. What is the meaning of it? It seems to mean that at present there is a large body in Ireland which does not enjoy equality, and is therefore dissatisfied, and that there is another party which has got more than equality, and which, if reduced to equality, will protest against it. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member said: "Don't let the Established Church adopt the voluntary system, which would do for the towns but not for the country." But the honorable member forgot that the Roman Catholics had a voluntary system both in town and country; and I should like to know from him whether the Roman Catholics are extremely wealthy and the Protestants extremely poor. The honorable member said if the present state of things were disturbed there would be more Protestant proselytes, and a more active movement of religious zeal on the Protestant side against the Catholic Church. But he also said that the true ground of the Establishment was its truth, and if it is, how is it conceivable that he can present himself in the House of Commons and demand a concession to his argument? I think the engagement of the honorable member to have a full and searching inquiry a very fair one. He hopes to re-distribute the Church property—to take the tithe of Connaught to support the congregations of Dublin and Belfast by supplying them, as the honorable member for Kilkenny said, with fuel, while the Roman Catholics may find fuel as best they can—fuel which, as his honorable friend said, might feed a great many other flames as well as those of the material churches. [Hear, hear.] The real question is, whether the existence of the Irish Church in exclusive possession of ecclesiastical property of that country—supposing for practical purposes every anomaly of detail be removed—is still to remain? What are the grounds on which the Church Establishment may be maintained? There are three. First, on the ground of its truth. But that is not the ground on which they maintained the Irish Church, because if they did they could not possibly give a sum to educate the priesthood at Maynooth. Next, the Church might be maintained on the ground of its being the Church of the bulk of the people. But that is not the case with regard to Ireland. Apart from these two grounds, you could maintain it if it were the Church of the mass of the poorer population. But it is notorious that the Protestant religion is not the religion of the poorer classes in Ireland. [Hear, hear.] Is it to be supposed that the Irish people will tolerate these oppressive anomalies which unhappily subsist in our policy? Would we tolerate it ourselves? If there are Scotch representatives present, would they tolerate it? Let us give to Irishmen their rights; let us give to them the same measure we require to be meted to ourselves. [Cheers.] If we look to Irishmen for the same allegiance; if we call on the community of Ireland to support and sustain us in applying restrictive measures to the disaffected; if we ask Ireland, as I have done on more than one occasion, to bear her equal share in the burdens of the country, do not let us forget that reciprocity is the essence of justice. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, let us admit that the Irish community, if they wish to claim the plentitude of brotherhood with the people of England and Scotland, must establish their claim by pursuing the same course with respect to questions of Irish policy which the people of England and Scotland would pursue upon matters of English and Scottish policy, and determine to be satisfied with nothing short of the just, and fair, and equitable settlement which will place them on a footing of equality with their neighbors. [Cheers.] I believe, therefore, that the time is not far distant when the Parliament of England, undoubtedly now having its hands sufficiently full with other objects and claims on its attention, will find it its interest to look this question fairly and fully in the face. And I am sanguine enough to cherish the hope that, perhaps not without difficulties, perhaps not without a fiery trial in the interval, a result will be arrived at so happy and blessed in its consequences that we shall wonder at the folly which has so long delayed it. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. CHATTERTON (Attorney-General for Ireland,) said it was an absurdity to argue as if the Established Church in Ireland was an institution only 200 years old. The Church existed, and its property was dedicated to it eight or ten centuries ago. At that time, as now, it was in hostility to the Church of Rome, and it was not until the year 1172 that it was brought in communion with and subjection to the Roman See. Not an argument which had been put forward in support of the idea of perfect equality but would apply to the property of individuals, and even still more forcibly to the Established Church in England, with which the Irish branch was inseparably connected. He denied that any case had been made out to show that the Established Church was regarded as a grievance by the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, or that any class of the people were hostile to it besides priests and agitators. The property of the Church was not a tax. It had existed for centuries, and the question was whether it was to be enjoyed by those who contributed seven-eighths of its revenues out of their estates or be applied to some object they knew not what. For the Roman Catholic clergy professed to scorn the idea of becoming dependent upon the State for their maintenance. This very fact, therefore, that they did not know to what to apply the property was an argument which could scarcely be answered in favor of the position that its present application was unjust.

In the discussion which followed the motion was supported by Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LAMONT and Mr. SYNAN, and opposed by Mr. LEFROY and Lord NAAS, the latter contending that the maintenance of the Established Church in Ireland involved no real or practical grievance, and that it would be nothing short of confiscation to deprive her of property which she had enjoyed for upward of three centuries.

The debate was continued by Lord C. HAMILTON, Mr. MAGUIRE and Mr. NEWDEGATE, and the house having divided, the previous question was carried by 195 to 183.

The Reform Question—Meeting of Conservatives.

On the 7th, the supporters of Lord DERBY mustered to the number of 225, at the Premier's official residence, to determine the policy of the Conservative Party relative to the proposed amendments to the Reform Bill. Lord DERBY expressed his opinion that there could be no justification in exempting the "Compounder" from the same liability that was common to all other rate-payers, and that he considered the personal payment of the full rate was a necessary barrier against household suffrage, pure and simple. His Lordship was very strong upon this point, and declared that "whatever the decision of the House was he could not give way." The meeting was unanimous in its determination to support the Government.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, when the debate on the Reform Bill was resumed in Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into an explanation of the policy the Government intended to pursue with reference to Mr. HIBBERT's amendment on the compound householder clause, and stated that the effect of his proposal would be, without any further enactment, to place all compounders on the same footing. Mr. BRIGHT complimented the Government for the tact they had shown in meeting the views of the House, and exhorted the Conservatives to allow the Chancellor of the Exchequer to act on their behalf, and he would be enabled to pass "a great and memorable bill."

Several proposed amendments were withdrawn, and progress was reported on the bill.

In both Houses of Parliament, on the 7th, notices were given of intended questions as to the course of the Government in regard to the Hyde Park demonstration.

The Ritualistic Question in Parliament.

In the House of Lords on the 7th inst., the Archbishop of Canterbury said that a bill had been for some time past prepared by the Bishops on this subject, but was not proceeded with in consequence of an intimation that the Government would be prepared to issue a royal commission on the subject, and subsequently a bill to declare the law with respect to the use of sacrificial vestments was introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury. He now desired to know whether the noble Earl at the head of the Government was prepared to advise the issue of a royal commission?

The Earl DERBY, who was rather inaudible in the gallery, was understood to say that he was as anxious as any one to see the discontinuance of those ritualistic practices, which disturbed the opinions and minds of men by introducing observances not heard of for the last 300 years, and which in themselves were of no efficacy at all. But he was of opinion, however, although quite concurring with the noble Earl, (Earl SHAFTESBURY,) that the best course would be the usual one, by, in the first place, issuing a royal commission instead of first subjecting the question to a discussion in Parliament. He thought, also, that a commission should not be issued to deal with so small a part of the subject as the use of vestments and observances, but that the inquiry should go further, and embrace a consideration of the various rubrics on points in which they were contradictory—such as respected the period of the service at which the banns of marriage should be published—but without trenching on the words of the Prayer Book, or upon the doctrines of the Church. The commission would, in short, inquire into all matters connected with the performance of public worship; but into nothing further. He was therefore prepared to say, in answer to the most Rev. Prelate's question, that he was ready to advise her Majesty to issue a commission, provided it were understood that the inquiry must embrace the topics he had mentioned, without touching upon the doctrines of the Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his satisfaction at the course proposed to be taken by the noble Earl.

The Bishop of Carlisle was anxious it should be known that the Bench of Bishops was not unanimous in the view expressed by the most reverend prelate. For himself he was of opinion that neither a Royal Commission nor legislation was requisite; and that the Bishops themselves, if they were permitted, could effectually deal with the evil.

The Bishops of London, Ripon and Oxford concurred in thanking the Earl of Derby for the promise to issue a commission; but

The Archbishop of York said it was only to avoid a difference on the Bench of Bishops that he agreed to the course proposed; because he was convinced that the question was as ripe for legislation now as it ever would be.

In answer to questions from the Earl of Carnarvon and Earl STANHOPE,

The Earl of Derby said it would be impossible to particularise the various rubrics to be inquired into, except in the general terms of the proposed commission; and that there was no intention whatever of altering the marriage service or any other service.

The Earl of Shaftesbury insisted that the subject was thoroughly ripe for legislation. These sacrificial vestments and observances were daily alienating thousands of their people from the Church; and if they were found to be legal, then no time should be lost in passing an act to abolish such abominations. He was understood to say he intended to proceed with his bill.

The subject then dropped.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon and the French People.

(From the London Times, May 6.)

Any one who has attentively watched the proceedings of that remarkable man who has for more than eighteen years swayed the destinies of France must have been forcibly struck by the obvious conflict between two rival and antagonistic principles which that period exhibits and illustrates. The character of the Emperor has often been thought so complicated as to defy analysis. He has established in his mind a number of principles not always consistent or reconcilable with each other; but this repugnancy he is in the habit of reconciling by giving prominence first to one, then to another. In his interior policy he seems at one moment to recognize the necessity of retaining all real power in his own hands; at another time he seems disposed to make concessions which would place very serious limits on his authority. As regards foreign affairs two rival views seem from the very first to have been striving for victory within him. He is, as it were, two men. He is the representative of the name, of the aspirations, and to some extent, of the policy of the great NAPOLEON. He has avowed bitter hostility to the treaties of 1815, and has subsequently represented himself as pledged to win back for France some portion of those conquests which the fate of war first gave and then took away. It is indisputable that he has taught France to be discontented with the ample territory of which she is the undisputed possesser, and encouraged the idea that she has interests and objects at variance with and even hostile to the natural development and growing prosperity of her neighbors. Every advance in the direction of unity and consolidation in neighboring States entitles France, according to this theory, to demand a toll as the means of securing her good will. Italy was only allowed to consolidate herself on condition of giving up Nice and Savoy, and Germany, in like manner, was expected to pay for the successes of Prussia by the surrender of the coal-fields of Sarre-Louis, and, failing that, by retiring from the territory of Luxemburgh. The Emperor has also considered it necessary to keep up the military spirit of France by foreign expeditions, and the nation has paid heavily both in blood and treasure for the barren laurels of Corea and the futile Empire of Mexico. But while the Emperor NAPOLEON has thus lent himself to some of the least admirable traditions of the great founder of his family he has acted occasionally, and with the greatest vigor, in an exactly contrary direction. If the Empire has not been peace, we believe there was a time when the Chief of the States sincerely wished it should be so, and we believe also that the wish has recurred to him over and over again with increasing force and urgency. The same hand which has been so often stretched out toward the territory of his neighbors has flung wide the gates of commercial intercourse, and, whatever be the advantages the Emperor has gained for France by the wars he has waged, nobody can doubt that he has achieved a glorious triumph over narrow prejudice and interested obstructiveness. His commercial policy has, after all, been the great success of his reign, and would have been much more successful had it not been counteracted at every turn by the half aggressive foreign policy which he has never been able wholly to give up. Great as are the steps which have been taken by France in material improvement during the last seven years, they would have been incalculably greater but for the financial embarrassment and the compulsory idleness of a large portion of men in the flower of their age produced by a warlike and aggressive policy.

The time seems to have at last arrived when this long conflict between pacific and military tendencies in the mind of the Emperor of the French must be brought to an end. The dualism of which we have spoken is becoming every day more difficult, and will very soon be quite impossible. We do not intend to touch upon those arguments which have long convinced all thinking people in this country of the incomparable superiority of the arts of peace over those of war. The one question we wish to ask is, What are the real feelings of the French nation on the subject? What are the risks that the Sovereign of France will run should he once for all abandon the policy of glory and victory and set himself to consolidate his resources instead of to squander the energies of his people? It has always been assumed that the only way of governing France is by an appeal to the love of conquest and military glory; and certainly, from the first dawn of modern history this principle has been acted on by all her rulers, with the exception of the elder branch of the BOURBONS after the Restoration, with exemplory pertinacity. Even LOUIS PHILIPPE, who really loved peace, was never weary of putting forth his claim as the hero of Gemappe and Valmy, and contrived during his reign to waste we know not how many millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of French lives in an interminable conflict with the Arabs of North Africa. For ourselves, we believe, strange as it may sound, that this persuasion that France can only be governed by the prestige of military glory is founded on a mistaken estimate of her national character. It is quite impossible to say what would have been the effect of the contrary system, because, with the slight exceptions we have mentioned, it has never been tried. Many as have been the laurels gathered by France in war, there is not the least reason to believe that she is not at least as capable of excelling in the arts of peace. In scientific accuracy of investigation, in taste, in ingenuity, she has no rival; and no people in the world more cordially appreciates the happiness of ease and competence, or suffers more from the hardships and miseries inseparable from a state of war. The memoirs of the first Empire prove beyond a doubt the extreme repugnance with which each renewal of hostilities was regarded by such public opinion as was allowed to find expression in those iron times. The French of the days of the First NAPOLEON seem to have felt very much as we should if dragged at the chariot wheels of such another conqueror, and to have been keenly alive to the miseries by which they expiated their glory. And now we find a similar feeling manifesting itself in different parts of France, only more openly and more emphatically in proportion as the repression of the second Empire is milder than that of the first.

The French Chassepot Rifle—Important Experiments.

Paris (May 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Emperor and Prince OSCAR of Sweden have been to witness experiments with the Chassepot rifle at Vincennes. The battalion of the foot chasseurs of the Guard left their barracks in Paris at 11 o'clock and marched to the firing-ground, near the fort, where they were soon after their arrival joined by Marshal REGNAULT DE SAINT-JEAN D'ANGELY, and Gens. BOURBAKI and BRINCOURT. At 2 o'clock the Imperial party arrived, and on the Emperor alighting the firing commenced. The regiment was placed at 600 yards from the mark, and the results obtained were quite extraordinary. After a period of precisely two minutes the trumpet sounded the call to cease firing. It was then found that the battalion, 500 strong, had fired 8,000 balls, of which 1,992 had struck the line of object aimed at. Some of the persons present, however, affirmed that better practice had been obtained both at Châlons and Satory, and that the men were under a certain emotion from firing for the first time in presence of His Majesty. All the ground immediately in front of the mark was cut up by the balls in such a way as not to show a blade of grass left. The Emperor uttered an exclamation which graphically depicts the result. "*It is frightful! it is a positive massacre!*" The battalion afterward executed several times a similar exercise, but at distances increased to 1,000 yards. His Majesty, during the whole time, remained in the midst of the men, questioning them on their experience of the arm, on its superiority over the old, and on the recoil, which they all agreed in representing as insignificant. The Emperor also fired one shot himself to judge of the effect, and then ordered the men to go on loading and firing as before.

At 3:15 the Emperor, after expressing his entire satisfaction, left the ground amid the cheers of the men, and with Prince OSCAR returned to Paris.

The Dangers of Picture-Buying—An American Collector Taken In.

Paris (May 6) Correspondence of the London News.

The wholesome legal principle of *caveat emptor* received an exemplary application in a court of law this week. An American gentleman named JERVIS bought of a well-known picture-dealer three pictures, represented respectively as the works of LEONARDO DA VINCI, LUINI, and GIORGIONE, for the sum of 90,000f.; 30,000f. was paid down, and the eminent American banking firm of JOHN MONROE & Co. promised the vendor to accept the purchaser's bill upon their Boston house for the remaining 60,000f. The Leonardo was considered the main feature of this purchase, the Luini and the Giorgione being valued at but small sums. Before the bill was accepted by the house of MUNROE, Mr. JERVIS was advised that the Leonardo was not a real one. Thereupon he brought his action, demanding the restitution of the 30,000f. cash paid, and the resiliation of the contract to give a bill for 60,000f. on Boston, accepted by Munroe, offering, of course, to return the pictures. The Court held that no fraud was proved on the part of the vendor, notwithstanding that he had bought the questionable Leonardo for only 2,500f. a few years ago. The picture had passed as a Leonardo in several collections, and had been repeatedly sold by auction as such. In this way it had acquired a reputation which made it a very good Leonardo for salable purposes; and, moreover, it was not proved that the vendor had warranted it as a real Leonardo, but merely as a work "attributed" to that artist. Mr. JERVIS, the plaintiff, who was, it appeared, in the habit of dealing in pictures, had abundant opportunities of inspecting his purchase beforehand, and could not be allowed to back out of his contract. Messrs. MUNROE, who were made parties to the suit, as having induced the vendor to give credit, were decreed to accept the bill for 60,000f. on Boston, which the defendant was decreed to draw in the plaintiff's favor.

In another picture case heard on the same day the dealer was not so fortunate. A well-known dealer of the Rue Laffitte sold to a dentist named VERDIER a painting of DELACROIX for 3,500f. It was proved to the satisfaction of the judges that the work in question was left by DELACROIX, at the time of his death, a sketch scarcely begun, and that it had been turned into a finished painting by some unknown artist since his decease. The Court held that this was a fraud, and that the purchase must be rescinded. The dealer pleaded two things—first, that if the picture had been a genuine Delacroix, it could not have been sold for so small a sum; and second, that all dentists were notorious liars. I was not aware of the latter fact, and submit it to the investigation of the curious.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Armaments—A New Breech-Loading Rifle.

Correspondence of the London Times.

STEYR, Thursday, May 2, 1867.

Although considerable progress has been made in the conversion of the old muzzle-loading musket into a breech-loader by several of the Great Powers, Austria has been the first to come to a decision as to the new system to be adopted; and most people will be surprised to hear that this country possesses the means of rapidly producing the whole of the new armament required without foreign assistance.

It will be remembered that, although the Prussians adopted the zündnadelgewhr in 1846, they had not, after a lapse of twenty years, a sufficient number to arm their whole army (Landwehr included) in the campaign of last year. The establishment of M. WERNDL, which I visited this morning, could alone supply more than that 600,000 breech-loading rifles in the course of three years.

The new weapon selected by the Austrian Government is an invention of M. WERNDL. Of the better known systems it most resembles the "Peabody." It is remarkable for its simplicity and solidity. It may be said to consist of four pieces—the stock of beechwood, which reaches nearly up to the muzzle of the barrel; the barrel and back piece of one piece of cast steel; the lock, consisting of a wedge, with a groove over which the cartridge is slipped into the barrel, and which opens and shuts between the barrel and the backpiece; and, fourthly, the trigger. The manipulation of the gun is easy; there are four motions in loading. After discharge the thumb is pressed against a flat knob projecting on the left side of the gun, and the lock thrown open. By the same motion the discharged cartridge is extracted by a lever. Over a groove, which now appears in the wedge, a cartridge is slipped into the barrel by a second motion. By a third motion the wedge is thrown back and the breech locked, and the gun is then cocked. The gun may also be cocked by a first motion immediately after discharge. It is possible to fire twenty-four rounds in a minute. At 1,200 yards a bullet from the "Werndl" will penetrate four inches of deal board.

Of the solidity of the weapon M. WERNDL gave us a proof so extraordinary that I am almost afraid to mention it, as it must really be seen to be believed. After the usual test of dipping the lock in water, smearing it with dirt and sand, &c., and then firing, M. WERNDL took the gun, and *out of the window on the first floor, from which we had been practicing, flung it repeatedly over a lane on to a piece of hard and stony ground beyond.* It was brought up and again fired over and over again, having suffered no damage whatever beyond a few bruises from pebbles on the stock. The fact is, that the barrel and back-piece being of one piece of steel, and supported, moreover, by a very strong stock, there is nothing to break. The gun is unusually light. It will cost about 31fl., which, according to the present rate of exchange, is about 45s. The price, however, is not yet fixed. M. WERNDL, as a good patriot, asks nothing for his patent from his own country, but has offered to take a contract for manufacturing 200,000 muskets in one year, and is in treaty at present with the Government for supplying 50,000, with which it is said the jägers will be armed. M. WERNDL's establishments are almost equal in magnitude to the American manufactories at Springfield and Hartford during the late war. They are chiefly situated in the town of Steyr, on the River Steyr, a broad and rapid mountain stream, which affords any amount of water power, and renders steam-power superfluous. One establishment is at Letten, a few miles up the river. At present only 450 workmen are employed, as M. WERNDL has refused almost all foreign contracts in order to be able to work for his own country. The work on hand is various. A thousand barrels are being made for the French Government; 60,000 back-pieces or locks are being made for the Chassepot, not for the French Government, but for contractors at Birmingham and Liège.

PRUSSIA AND HESSE.

An Offensive and Defensive Alliance Concluded.

The subjoined text of an offensive and defensive alliance, concluded between Prussia and Hesse upon the 11th of April last, has recently been made public:

ARTICLE 1. Without prejudice to the Federal tie already existing between his Majesty the King of Prussia and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, with respect to that portion of the Grand Duchy of Hesse belonging to the North German Confederation, an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance is concluded by these presents between the King of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Hesse. The high contracting Powers guarantee each other reciprocally the integrity of their territories, and undertake, in case of war, to place all their military forces at each other's disposal.

ART. 2. Regarding the chief command of his Majesty the King of Prussia over the Hessian troops, the stipulations of the North German Constitution and of the military convention concluded the 7th inst., will be adhered to.

ART. 3. The ratification of this present treaty shall take place at the same time as the ratifications of the military convention mentioned in Article 2.

In token of which the plenipotentiaries of the contracting powers have signed this treaty in duplicate, and appended thereto the seal of their arms.

HOFMANN.
SAVIGNY.

The military convention between Prussia and Hesse alluded to above is a lengthy document, very technical in character. It stipulates that the Hessian troops shall be regarded in peace or war as forming a distinct army corps of the North German League, under the chief command of the King of Prussia. In drill, equipment and exercise they shall be assimilated to the Prussian troops, and the Prussian military code shall be substituted for the regulations hitherto in force. These changes are to be effected by the 1st of October next.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

Renewal of Hostilities with Chili—Crime in the Island of Cuba.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, May 14, 1867.

The war with Chili and Peru will soon be renewed. On Saturday forenoon, the 11th inst., the Spanish Pacific squadron, commanded by Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ, left its anchorage at Santiago de Cuba, destined for Rio Janeiro and Montevideo. Several smaller vessels had already gone, and a few hours after the sailing of the squadron the frigate *Navas de Tolosa* arrived from Jamaica. As soon as she is provided with provisions and coal she will leave for St. Thomas to join her companions. The squadron will be joined by the iron-clad frigate *Numancia* in Montevideo, and the Cuba squadron will send two or more wooden frigates and the iron-clad *Tetnan*.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ROYAL BANK.

How much of the expense of this resumption of hostilities will fall on this island it is impossible to tell, but a new arrangement was entered into between the Government and the Spanish Bank on Saturday last, which will undoubtedly furnish the merchants and people generally with a large amount of the circulating medium. The Royal Spanish Bank is permitted to issue $4,000,000 in paper money, in addition to the amount now in circulation, with which sum the bank will take up its paper and pay the capital and interest of the Government funds as they fall due, which bonds will remain in the vaults of the institution and not be put again in circulation. These bonds will be redeemed by the Government at the rate of $200,000 monthly, beginning in August. The Treasury will pay the bank at the rate of seven per cent. on all moneys disbursed by it on account of the Government. The notes of the Spanish Bank are more easily convertible than the Government bonds, but it is possible that this large emission may depreciate the intrinsic value of the paper, and we may soon chronicle the price of gold the same as in the United States. The notes are not only guaranteed by the Spanish Bank, but also by the Treasury Department, having, however, only the Government bonds and no specie as a security; and should the bank invest the notes again, either by taking up commercial paper or using them for any other purposes, instead of retiring them from circulation whenever the Government redeems the bonds, then the country will be flooded with a valueless paper currency, without any basis of security or means for their redemption in specie.

PREVALENCE OF VICE.

Proclamations against vagrancy and prescribing its punishment have been issued by the Captain-General, Chief-Justice of the island, and other civil functionaries. The horrible crimes committed of late in all parts of the island are mainly due to the immense number of vagrants everywhere, who are without visible means of support, existing only by gambling, robbery or murder. In the year 1857, when a similar state of affairs existed, over two thousand vagrants were arrested in one day, many of them being afterward very useful to the community as members of the chain-gang, cleaning and repairing the streets and roads. The many billiard-saloons, cock-pits and gambling-hells are very fine schools for the development of robbers and murderers. Gambling-houses abound in all parts of the island, and the police is mainly to be blamed for their existence, as they are almost in every instance aware of their existence.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Police of Guanabacoa have been dismissed from their positions, for allowing gambling to be carried on almost publicly, and taking no steps to prevent the spread of the evil, but, on the contrary, giving a tacit consent.

Mr. ALLEMANY, who seems to be a favorite victim of the bandits, has become quite an object of interest since the demand was made for a large sum of money from him by the bandits. Whenever he goes from his residence to his place of business, both himself and a man who accompanies him, since the receipt of the letters asking him for money, go armed.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE NEW TAX LAW.

The new tax law is getting more and more unpopular daily. Everybody growls at it and a disturbance of the peace is feared. Both Cubans and Spaniards object to it, and I should not be astonished if the loose remarks of some should yet make them acquainted with the interior of the jail. The next Cadiz steamer will take several petitions to the Queen, remonstrating against the law, but I think it is doubtful if any changes will be made. All merchants, artisans and other tradesmen are compelled to enter their names and state the particulars and extent of operations of their respective professions at the office in the Custom-house.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A newspaper called the *Torreo de la Havana* is announced to make its first appearance on the 1st of June. Mr. VENGOA, and Messrs. DAVILA and PASINAL DE RIESGO, formerly administradors and editors of the *Prensa*, are the proprietors. The paper is to be issued daily, and the price of subscription only 80 cents a month, instead of $1 25 as charged by the *Diario*, *Prensa* and *Siglo*. Judging from the names of the editors and managers, its tendency will be ultra Spanish and Catholic, defending monarchial institutions and the perogatives of the Crown and priesthood.

The news of the revolution in Spain had caused great excitement, and all sorts of rumors regarding the affair are in circulation. The steamer *Rapidan* from New-Orleans, brought papers only of the 10th inst., and none of older date.

Ex-Captain-General DULCE and wife will leave on the 15th inst. for Spain. All the furniture and movable goods belonging to the Countess are being packed up for shipment to Spain, which seems to indicate that they do not intend to return here. The cost of boxing the furniture alone amounts to $1,500.

The King's birthday was celebrated yesterday by a reception at the palace and a banquet in the afternoon. The shipping in the harbor was gaily decorated, and flags are flying from every public building and Consular office. The men-of-war and the forts fired salutes at sunrise, midday and sundown.

The bark *Ocean Home* was finally abandoned yesterday morning, no favorable answer having been received from the authorities. The Captain and crew came on shore with their baggage and the vessel is watched by some sailors belonging to the Captain of the Port's office. It appears, however, that the authorities may still revoke the sentence, they having protested against the abandonment of the vessel, so as to evade an international question.

PORTO RICO.

The Intendente of the Treasury has issued a circular to his subordinates, informing them that the state of the financial administration of the island, as it has come into his possession, is in a very unsatisfactory condition, but enjoining them to be very careful, and to forward suggestions and statistics to remedy the evil. Orders have been issued against vagrancy, and the idleness on the part of minors. All children over six years of age are to be immediately sent to school, their parents or guardians being held responsible.

Mr. C. M. DELMAR, the Secretary of the New-York and West India Mail Steamship Company, is now in Ponce, making the necessary arrangements for the line.

HAYTI.

SALNAVE was in Gonaives at the last dates. The news of VICTORIN CHEVALIER being hostile to SALNAVE is not considered reliable. A letter has been received from SALNAVE, dated Gonaives, April 14, directed to the Provisional Government, announcing his early arrival to aid in carrying out the work of reform inaugurated by Gens. NISSAGE SAGET and VICTORIN CHEVALIER.

The *Diario*, of Santiago de Cuba, says: "The germ of a revolutionary outbreak in Jackmel has been suppressed by the National Guard, who refused to march without receiving orders from SALNAVE, who has been everywhere accepted as Dictator-General of Hayti. The Generals now at the head of the Administration are anxious that SALNAVE should accept the Presidency, which he seems to be very lothe to do, having refused until now.

JAMAICA.

Sir JOHN PETER GRANT has presented a bill to improve the administration of the laws in the island. The Governor was occupied in arranging a system to facilitate the introduction of Coolies, and to insure to the planters the labor of the emigrants. Four shiploads were expected to arrive from Calcutta, and the emigrants will disembark in Morant Bay, Sabana la Mar, Salt River and Annotto. Many English families are trying to sell their estates, and in order to do so, have divided them into small lots. The news of the liberation and discharge of Ex-Gov. EYRE was received in Kingston and other towns with the greatest joy and enthusiasm. The season is more favorable to the coming crop, if not for the present. The present crop has been the shortest known in many years.

VENEZUELA.

Congress was still in session. The vote taken on the question of representation by delegates was carried by forty votes against thirty-three. The *Federalista* has an article against this measure and wishes to give the Central Government more power. The President of the Republic had returned to the capital after a short excursion to Carabobo. According to letters received, an attempt to disturb the public peace was nipped in the bud and the parties concerned severely punished. In Barquisimeto they also attempted to get up a revolution, in which the State Government, which the people were resisting, were victorious. The Commission of Congress on the new tariff had presented their report. The highest rate does not exceed fifty per cent., and the duty on articles of necessity is lowered, and all machinery and tools for the development of agriculture is declared free.

GUADELOUPE.

A number of vessels, loaded with empty hogsheads, staves, coal and other merchandise, had arrived, which, however, could not be sold on account of an overstock of the market, and no return freight can be had, as the sugar crop is very small. Nearly all the plantations had suspended grinding, as the late cane had not ripened sufficiently. Three ship loads of Coolies were in Point a Petre, but the demand from the farmers was very limited, owing to the conditions imposed on the planters and the bad result of the crops. Three cargoes more are expected. The maintenance of these Coolies was troubling the people at Point a Petre, as the stock of rice and other provisions was very small, and high prices were asked for what was on hand.

The sugar market is a little more animated, and seven reals is freely paid for No. 7. Some large lots have changed hands at this rate, but to-day the market is dull again.

Exchange is higher than at the close of the week. Sterling, sixty days sight, 10½ to 12 per cent. premium. Currency, 28 to 28½ per cent. discount. Short sight gold bills, 1 per cent. premium.

QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

Official Report of the Negotiations at the City of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 19.

The following official dispatch was forwarded on the 26th of April to the Mexican Minister in this city, and gives an account of the negotiations between the Imperialists and the Liberals in the City of Mexico:

ORIZABA, April 21, 1867.

To Gen. Benavides, Commanding Forces Before Vera Cruz:

SIR: Yesterday a German Princess, the wife of one of MAXIMILIAN's Aids, presented herself at the headquarters of Gen. DIAZ, asking an interview. She proposed the following terms, viz.: The disbanding of the Austro-Belgian Corps; a guarantee of the lives of its members, and permission for their return to their countries. She also solicited a guarantee for the safety of the life of MAXIMILIAN. With reference to the first point, the General said he was disposed to entertain such proposals as might be made to him; but, as to the second, that he had no authority to pardon MAXIMILIAN. Nothing of note is occurring. During the day we have an occasional exchange of shots. I made a reconnoissance yesterday in front of my lines, which has enabled me to take some very useful observations as to the most advantageous manner of attacking the enemy. So soon as our mortars arrive, should the city not have surrendered, we shall open our batteries upon it and hostilities will be vigorously prosecuted.

(Signed,) LEIVA, Brigadier-General.

I transmit the foregoing to you as requested.

A. GARCIA, Major-General.

The Austro-Belgian Corps has been disbanded, and its members are now under the protection of the Prussian flag.

RAFFAEL BENAVIDES,
General-Commanding in front of Vera Cruz.

APRIL 26, 1867.

SAN LOUIS POTOSI, April 29, 1867.

To Gen. F. Berriozabal, Matamoras:

MY DEAR FRIEND: The accompanying reports contain the latest news from our camp before Queretaro. Gen. ESCOBEDO has just informed me that nothing new has occurred to-day. On the 24th, DIAZ informed me that he was about commencing operations against the City of Mexico from his headquarters, now at Guadaloupe Hidalgo.

(Signed) BENITO JUAREZ.

CAMP BEFORE QUERETARO, April 27, 1867—Meridian.

To the Minister of War, San Luis Potosi:

The enemy, very early this morning, threw himself with all his forces upon the line of the Cimatario, held by the division from Michoacan, and dislodged it completely, occupying the greater part of it; but the reserves, coming up in time, repulsed the enemy, driving it back in confusion to the central square, leaving in our hands a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners. A cavalry force of the enemy was routed during the conflict, which lasted six hours. It is now 12 o'clock, and I forward this report to you from the aforesaid line of the Cimatario.

ESCOBEDO.

CAMP BEFORE QUERETARO, April 28—11:20 A. M.

To the Minister of War, San Luis Potosi:

Nothing new has occurred during the past night. We are engaged in burying the dead, and the field is still covered with them. The losses of the three corps of the reserves, which made the attack, are as follows: The Cazadores de Galcana, 28 men; the Supremon Paddes, 13 men; the First of the Line, 16 men. The losses of the other cavalry and infantry corps, which came to the succor of the first, are trifling.

ESCOBEDO.

The following extract is taken from a letter written from the camp before Queretaro, dated April 20, 1867:

* * * "MIRAMON having asked for a suspension of hostilities, and permission to hold an interview with his former personal friends, Gen. ROCHA and Cols. RONTESINOS and GALLARDO, it was granted. The latter advanced toward the river, and MIRAMON stood on the bank opposite. He proposed to them an armistice, during which a conference should be held in the City of Mexico to decide upon the form of the future government of Mexico. The Liberal officers laughed at his proposals, and informed him in turn of the capture of Puebla and the defeat of MARQUEZ, which MIRAMON was very reluctant to believe." * * * * * * * * *

Reported Return of Massey—Cattle to be Admitted Free.

MONTREAL, C. E., Saturday, May 18.

It is reported that MASSEY, the Fenian General, leader and informer, arrived in Canada yesterday per steamship *St. Andrew*.

The weather is very cold and showery.

OTTAWA, C. W., Saturday, May 18.

An order has been issued by the Council, and published, permitting horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and other animals, poultry and fancy birds, to be imported duty free from the United States, by agricultural societies, for the improvement of stock.

The discount on American invoices is 20 per cent.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

—By a curious coincidence each of two well-known American female writers is represented by a poem and a story in the June number of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. (New-York: Harper & Brothers.) In "The Marshes" Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford tells one of her weird semi-supernatural stories, which might easily provoke the nightmare if it should be read just before retiring. "Day Dreams," a poem by the same writer, resembles the story enough in its tone to have been written at the same sitting. Beside some musical verses on "Vanity," Miss Alice Cary contributes "Jane Morrison"—a story marked by some feeling, but rather incongruous in plot. In the department of fiction we also have a spirited tale of the war,—"The General's Story,"—by Geo. Ward Nichols; "Mrs. F.'s Waiting Maid," by Nora Perry; "A Maiden Lady's Heart Romance," by Arthur Hastings, and "Escoriaza," by Mary N. Prescott. Mr. W. F. G. Shanks sketches "Tom Corwin, of Ohio;" Dr. Guernsey gives us some glimpses of Prof. Draper's forthcoming "History of the Rebellion;" G. W. Gesner discourses of "Art and Auctions," and H. A. Delille of "American Women and French Fashions." The Fort Kearny massacre furnishes Mr. W. T. Baker with the subject for a poem which he entitles "The Gathering on the Plains." The illustrated articles in this month's number of *Harper's* are "Over the Plains to Colorado," the letter-press of which is dull and uninstructive; "The Dodge Club in Italy," which is as full as ever of fun and nonsense, and "My Second Childhood," an amusing sketch, which the younger readers of the magazine will enjoy, and of which W. H. Davenport is the author.

—*The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: Ticknor & Fields) for June is entertaining and instructive, without being particularly brilliant, unless the installment of Dr. Holmes' story—"The Guardian Angel"—is to be excepted. The savage criticisms of orthodox reviewers do not seem to have had the least effect upon the Doctor in the way of restraining him from exposing the weaknesses of Reverend Bellamy Stoker; on the contrary, he shades the character of that gentleman more darkly than ever. Mr. Parton describes St. Louis so graphically that the numerous statistics which he gives regarding the population and business of the city lose the dryness which would inevitably attach to them in the hands of any other writer. Under the title, "A Venetian Experience," Mrs. E. H. Appleton gives us a pleasant sketch of travel; Col. Higginson, in "Negro Spirituals," preserves some of the songs which he noted as favorites with the contrabands when he was campaigning in the South; Mr. Henry James, Jr., commences a spirited love story entitled "Poor Richard;" "Golden Chains" is a sketch by Mrs. Jane G. Austen of the manner in which these useful ornaments are manufactured at an establishment in New-England; Mr. E. P. Whipple contributes a finished essay upon that very trite subject, "Shakespeare: the Man and the Dramatist;" Mr. Francis Parkman sketches briefly "The Founders of Montreal," and at the same time incidentally gives glimpses at the early history of the city; J. H. A. Bone describes our new territorial acquisition, "Russian America;" and Mr. L. Clarke Davis sketches in a very pleasing and appreciative way the "Comedians," Jefferson, Owens, Warren and Clarke. Although this is the last article in the June number of the *Atlantic*, it will probably be perused the first, for the actors named are such general favorites that there will be many desirous of reading whatever may be said about them. More of incident in their personal history and less of criticism would have added greatly to the interest of the paper. In the way of poetry we have the "Red Schoolhouse," by Lucy Larcom and "G. L. S.," (the late Major Stearns,) by Whittier.

—The articles in *Hours at Home*, (New-York: C. Scribner & Co.) are short, varied in subject, and most of them are spirited in style. Dr. Bushnell discourses this month "Of the Condition of Solidarity" in a paper which is full of profound thought. Mr. John D. Sherwood, whose account of the Battle of Kissingen attracted so much attention a few months ago, commences in this number of *Hours at Home* a series of papers upon "Visits to the Homes of Authors." In this article the homes of Tennyson, Carlyle and Joanna Baillie are sketched very picturesquely; and of the last two some exceedingly interesting personal particulars are given. Dr. W. H. Goodrich describes an incident of travel in a sketch entitled "Out of Rome Under a Cloak;" A. Jerome Faust gives a brief and instructive critique upon the "Poets and Poetry of Sweden;" Dr. E. H. Gillett writes about "Humor and its Sphere," interspersing the discussion with some amusing anecdotes; Rev. J. M. Johnson treats of the "Sounds of Nature" in a spirit and manner which make the paper both entertaining and seasonable. The editor of *Hours at Home* reviews "Woman's Work in the Civil War;" Prof. H. B. Smith, "The Duke of Argyll on the Reign of Law," and an account is given of Du Chaillu's "African Explorations." Gen. J. Grant Wilson writes briefly of the late James K. Paulding, and there are other articles which do not call for special notice, together with verses by A. D. F. Randolph, Mary E. Atkinson and others.

—The *Galaxy* (New-York: W. C. & F. P. Church) enters upon its career as a monthly with the number for June. It has three full page illustrations—one by Hennessy, to accompany the current installment of "Waiting for the Verdict," which has not received full justice in respect of printing and engraving; an admirable likeness of Count Bismarck, whose career Mr. C. W. Elliott sketches briefly, and the third is assigned to Mrs. Edwards' story, the continuation of which occupies 28 pages in this number of the *Galaxy*. Besides the articles already referred to, we have the views of Mr. George D. Budd upon the merits and demerits of that famous dance, the "German Cotillion," which he thinks has seen its best days in our fashionable circles; "The Legend of Amsanctus," a lake in Southern Italy, which exhales carbonic acid in such constant quantities that men and animals coming within range of the gas are instantly suffocated, by W. L. Alden; an article upon "Solitude and Democracy," in which Mr. Eugene Benson cries out for our men of letters "to withdraw from Democracy long enough to form a spirit richer" than the modern; some account, by George Wakeman, of the way words are tortured, and a summary by Mr. Richard Grant White of *Frithiof's Saga*, under the caption "A Norse Love Story." Some criticisms upon the present exhibition of paintings in the Academy of Design are offered by M. Russell Sturgis, Jr., and among the poetry, some very sweet verses by E. G.,—"An Evening in Spring."—and an exquisite conceit, "Among the Daisies," by Ina D. Coolbrith, deserve special notice.

—"Vieux Moustache," who has gained the favor of the juveniles by his contributions to magazine literature, opens *Our Young Folks*, (Boston: Ticknor & Fields,) with "A Batrachian Romance." There are some hard words in it, but it is a lively sketch of frog life, nevertheless. L. E. S. begins a fairy story called "Our Lost Sister" in this number of *Our Young Folks*; Mrs. Stowe continues her instructive "Pussy Willow" sketches; W. W. Sikes writes of "The Wonderful Beads," a passage in the life of Capt. Nathaniel Nye, which initiates the young folks into the mystery of glass-making; and among the other contributors are Jane G. Austin, Elijah Kellogg and Chas. J. Foster. Marian Douglas and Lucy Larcom contribute two pretty little poems, and the full-page illustration is an excellent engraving—"Swinging on a Birch Tree," after a characteristic design by Winslow Homer.

—A specialty which has long deserved it has at length found a representative—a worthy one, too,—in *The American Naturalist; a Popular Illustrated Magazine of Natural History*, the publication of which was recently commenced by the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. The number for May, which is the third of the first volume, contains a very interesting variety of articles upon subjects directly within the scope of the periodical, nearly all of which are discussed in a popular manner by writers who have made a study of each of the branches to which the topics respectively belong. Dr. T. M. Brewer exposes "Some Errors regarding the Habits of our Birds;" J. W. Dawson describes "The Food of the Sea Urchin;" C. M. Tracy, "The Royal Families of Plants;" Alpheus Hyatt, "The Moss Ammale, or Fresh Water Polyzoa;" G. Lincecum, "The Tarantula Killers of Texas;" J. A. Allen, "The Birds of Spring;" L. Trouvelot, "The American Silk Worm;" and E. S. Morse, "The Land Snails of New-England." These articles are supplemented by reviews of books and a summary of the latest discoveries in the different branches of natural history. The illustrations are not numerous, but they are handsomely engraved and carefully printed, and add greatly to the interest of the text. This number of the *American Naturalist* gives a hint at the fascinating range of subjects which it may be expected to discuss. The field which it proposes to occupy is a most important one, and those who are interested in the investigations which it aims to assist are to be congratulated that the first periodical published in their interest should be so ably edited, and that such well-directed efforts should be made to render it externally attractive.

—The articles in the *Westminster Review* (New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company) for the quarter beginning with April are nearly all upon subjects of immediate interest to American as well as to English readers. The opening paper upon "Italy and the War of 1866" is a very clear *résumé* of the part taken by that country in the struggle from which she reaped such vast benefit in spite of the disastrous reverses sustained by her arms. "The Papal Drama," a work by Mr. Thomas H. Gill, receives a pretty rough handling; Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "New America" is reviewed and criticised for its "light and cursory style;" Mr. Swinburne's poetry is discussed dispassionately, and while it is censured for its moral defects the poet himself is declared to be "fitted to exercise that dominion over the popular imagination which the laureate once enjoyed, but which inevitably passed from him;" and it is further asserted that he "has no faults which are inveterate or destructive of his powers." The other papers in this number of the *Westminster* are a review of Thomas Hobbes' works and a discussion of the "Hopes and Fears of Reformers." The summary of "Cotemporary Literature" is as usual full, exhaustive and discriminating, and of itself distinguishes the *Westminster* from all other reviews, foreign or domestic. George Arnold's poems and Whittier's "Snow Bound" both receive appreciative notices.

—*The Journal of Speculative Philosophy* (St. Louis: W. T. Harris) is a new magazine, the mission of which is sufficiently indicated by its name and the fact stated in the prospectus,—that it is to be made a vehicle for the publication of translations and original articles upon subjects coming within the range of literature indicated by the title. This first number has articles on "Herbert Spencer," "Fichter's Science of Knowledge," "Goethe's Theory of Colors," and kindred topics. The magazine cannot be called a "periodical," since the publisher only promises that "not less than one volume, nor more than two, of four numbers each, will appear during the year." The times for the appearance of the magazine, it will be seen, make a fit subject for "Speculative Philosophy," and possibly they may be discussed in some future issue.

—*The Catholic World* (New-York: Lawrence Kehoe) for June has a number of articles which the general reader will find attractive, as well as those sustaining the claims of the large denomination which this periodical so ably represents. Fiction is represented by the original stories, "Verheyden's Right Hand" and "The Two Lovers of Flavia Donitella;" biography by a sketch of Pere Hyacinthe; the literature of travel by Lady Herbert's "Impressions of Spain;" natural history by the "Architecture of Birds," and general literature by "Lectures and Public Conferences among the Ancients," "Libraries of the Middle Ages," &c.

—*The American Educational Monthly*, (New-York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.,) representing, as it does, the teachers, takes strong grounds in its June issue against the movement, which has lately found new life, to absolutely prohibit, by legislative enactment, corporal punishment in schools. There are also in this number readable discussions of numerous subjects interesting to those engaged in educating the young.

—*The Radical* (Boston: Adams & Co.) for May contains articles upon the usual range of topics, substituting for orthodox dogmatism a heterodox dogmatism quite as positive and even more offensive in the manner of asserting itself. Samuel Longfellow, C. K. Whipple, D. A. Wasson, and others not so well known, are among the contributors.

Mr. Peabody's Portrait of the Queen to be Exhibited.

On the 26th of April, a communication was addressed to George Peabody, Esq., by Mayor McMichael and other citizens of Philadelphia, requesting that the portrait of Queen Victoria, recently presented to him, might be placed on exhibition in that city, the proceeds to be devoted to charitable objects, under such directions and restrictions as Mr. Peabody might prescribe. Mr. Peabody responded on the 30th ult., as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1868.

Gentlemen:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note yesterday, requesting that I would permit you to take charge of the portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria, which she has presented to me, and to place it on exhibition in the City of Philadelphia. I am glad to be able to accede to your request, and therefore, will now place it in your hands, to exhibit as you think best; and as you propose that "the proceeds be applied to charitable objects," I beg to say that I believe no distribution of any benefit which might be derived from it could be more pleasing to the kind and benevolent heart of the Queen, than that one half should be appropriated toward relief of the suffering and destitute of the South, and the remaining half devoted to such charitable purposes in your own city as you may yourselves think proper. With this suggestion, gentlemen, I will place the portrait in your hands, and have it transported to you during the present week. It has as yet been seen only by a few of the leading citizens of this City, who have called for the purpose at the house of the friends with whom I am staying. I have no directions to give in regard to its exhibition, as I am sure you will take every precaution in the care of it, while it remains in your hands, to secure from the possibility of injury the memento which, aside from its artistic merit and intrinsic value, I must ever prize so highly from the associations with which it is connected. You will, therefore, after exhibition, retain the portrait, subject to my future instructions.

Respectfully and truly,
GEORGE PEABODY.

Important Lawsuit—One Million Dollars' Worth of Property Claimed.

From the New-Albany (Ind.) Commercial.

We learn that Miss Catharine Hatton, of Caroline County, Va., has lately made the discovery that she is the rightful heir of property to the amount of about $1,000,000 in the upper part of this city. The lady claims that she is the only living lineal descendant and sole heir of George and Ann E. Hatton, who, in 1847, obtained a patent for one hundred acres of land in No. 28 of Illinois grant, from the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, to apportion and deed the lands granted to the Illinois Regiment. This patent was issued to George and Ann E. Hatton as the sole heirs of Christopher Hatton, who was a soldier under Gen. George Rogers Clark in the famous expedition, in what was known as the Illinois Regiment. The suit which will decide her claim is for lot No. 37 Upper Oak-street, the property of Wm. S. Culbertson; and in the event of her success in this case, she will, it is said, commence suit for the whole estate. The case is docketed for the 11th day of the present term of the Floyd Circuit Court. It is creating quite a sensation in real estate circles. Her claim embraces one hundred acres. The defendant has not answered the complaint of plaintiff yet, but has moved the Court to order her to file an abstract of the title by which she expects to maintain her action, which motion was granted, but as yet the abstract has not been filed.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, Friday, May 3, 1867.

Sunshine and peace! The long rain is over, and the Luxemburg Conference is soon to meet at London. Last Sunday, in a pouring rain, 48,000 persons, besides season tickets and free list, visited the Exposition, and yet we are told that the *Great Eastern* has arrived at Brest with less than 200 passengers, when, at enormous expense, she has been fitted up for 3,000. But Paris is radiant, and a week of such weather will make the Park around the Exposition delightful. If the French have a talent for anything it is for making exquisite gardens. They will transform a barren waste into a sylvan paradise in a week. An artist makes the design; clever workmen execute it. Trees, shrubs, flowers, all grown and all blooming, are transplanted with such art that not a leaf withers. You would swear they grew where you see them. White marble statues gleam through the shrubberies, fountains send up their silvery spray, and bright kiosks invite the weary sight-seeer to repose. The plants and flowers exhibited by the most celebrated floraculturists in this land of flowers, and the adjacent kingdoms, are alone worth coming, I was about to say across the Atlantic, to see; but that is a long way with the *mal de mer*. But the Exhibition, as a whole, is worth crossing the Atlantic to see, if anything is.

The English here crowd their own department, look at their own pictures, eat at their own showy refreshment-rooms, and are proud of their country. Then they wander across the border into French territory, and that grand, well-ordered, tasteful, magnificent display, where private interests, though by no means neglected, are everywhere subordinated to the grand effect of the whole, and they gradually become penetrated with the idea that there is, at least, one country in the world besides Old England. "Well, well, there's no mistake about it," I heard one good lady exclaiming, "the French do beat everything." She was in a wilderness of bronzes, works of the most exquisite art, of life-like statues of bronze and variegated stone combined, the latter forming the draperies, of a thousand things never seen in England unless imported, or never seen in such perfection.

In the British department each shopkeeper, each manufacturer has his special show, and there is as little order and symmetry as in the houses and stores of an American city, where every one builds and paints to suit himself, without caring much how the whole street may look. But in the French department you have a general effect combining and harmonizing special beauties. There is, for example, one great hall of jewelry, blazing with diamonds, gleaming with the soft radiance of pearls and opals; resplendent with every kind of precious gem. This hall is finely constructed and entirely hung with dark crimson velvet; and all around and through the centre the various jewelers of Paris and France display their treasures. I need not say that this room is a great attraction, and that if you enter it you will be obliged to navigate as well as you can in a heavy swell of more or less "tempestuous petticoats." There are no great diamonds here like the Kohinoor, to take the shine out of less illustrious gems; nor did I see the private jewels of any lady of the French *noblesse* exhibited here, as the Countess of Dudley's are in the English department.

The French exhibition of metals and machinery is wonderful in its extent and perfection. Our good English are naturally astonished when they walk through the displays of France, Belgium and Germany, and see machinery from steam engines to sewing-machines, as good or better than their own, and not a few they never heard of. M. Schneider, who has expended 800,000 francs on his part of the Exhibition, who gave a dinner this week to 120 guests, and next week gives a ball to a thousand, is but one among the many great manufacturers of France, and one of the strongest supporters of the Imperial Government.

And the smaller industries of France are not neglected in the Exhibition. While the great steam engines "*functioner*," driving all the complex machinery of the woolen and cotton mills, there is a whole quarter, and not the least crowded, where you may see workmen and workwomen engaged in nearly all the little industries of Paris. I spent an hour in this compact village of workshops, and this is what I saw: hats of several kinds, made from the wool and fur to the last finish; boots and shoes cut out with machinery, closed and stitched with sewing-machines; fitted to the lasts by a machine, managed by a woman; soled with brass and steel screws in one machine; sewed in another, for those who prefer sewed work, and finally finished and polished by machinery. I saw the boot made from the leather, and all by machines, mostly managed by women, and with an admirable celerity. This may not be new to Massachusetts and Connecticut, but I confess I did not expect it here. In another compartment eight or ten male and female workmen were making all sorts of combs from the horn or shell; as many were making various sorts of jewelry, buttons, brooches, ear-rings, &c., from the rough metal. Exquisite artificial flowers grow under your eye; you see executed the finest carvings in wood and ivory; the process of diamond cutting and the polishing of gems are in full operation; those wonderful fans, which look so pretty in the Broadway windows, magically come together from a few heaps of ivory, paper, foil, and some artistic work, which is done with as much grace as rapidity; there is a regiment of sewing-machines at work. Finally, there is a complete printing-office; four highly intelligent young ladies setting the type, while a small power press works off the sheets; close by is a bindery, where all the work is done by men. This feminine printing-office is, I believe, an exceptional affair, under the patronage of the Empress. There are also here engravers on wood and metal, and an engraving machine, which, by the aid of electricity, produces on copper or steel, (and it may be adapted to wood,) a perfect copy of the drawing or engraving placed upon it, either of the same size, or larger or smaller than the original. The drawing to be engraved is made upon or transferred to a metallic surface. The lines of the drawing are non-conductors. It is easy to see upon what principle such a machine has been constructed.

Then I went among the pianos to rest my machine-tired head with a little music. There was a musical duel—a harmonious controversy in the one attractive place in the American department—for the ice-cream, soda-water and mint-julep department is not quite ready, nor the season for it. It was Steinway against Chickering, and a very even match. An eminent artist was seated at each, but not to play together. One was obliged to wait for the other, but at the first pause, if only a two-bar rest, the other fellow would cut in, and get served the same way the first opportunity.

Seeing a small crowd around a French piano, I went up to it, and heard a brilliant overture. The piano was not open. You may have heard of spirits playing on shut pianos. Here was a visibly stout man, turning a crank, inserted into the centre-front top of the instrument. The overture was on oblong pages of wood, in metal notes, and page after page was laid on the top of the piano and passed along under a roller until the piece was finished. There is a large, fine-toned piano in another place, which is wound up and played like a music-box, but the time is not so good as in this instrument, which I cordially recommend to those who have in them more muscle than music. The French pianos are beautiful; brilliant in tone and exquisite in form and finish. Every musician knows the instruments of Erard, Pleyel and Hertz; but there are many others of probably equal merit. There is a piano of which nearly the whole front is of thick plate-glass, leaving works and finger-board visible. It is what the young ladies call splendid, but I have not yet heard it.

Germany and Austria, where the piano-forte was invented, and where have lived the greatest composers and players, are of course well represented; but at present the American instruments are more talked about than all the rest, and if they could be made anywhere near as cheap as the French, German, Belgic, or even the English ones, the exhibitors would get plenty of orders. As it is the prices are frightful. I see no way but for them to establish branch manufactories, as the English do, on the Continent, where labor and materials are so much cheaper.

Besides the grand central building, the scattered annexes, like the suburbs of a great city, are exhibitions of themselves, some very extensive and important. There are, perhaps, a hundred of these, all more or less worth seeing. The wonderful Palace of the Bey of Tunis is nearly finished. If it is ever removed from the Champs de Mars, some one ought to buy it and take it bodily to America. I say this because it is impossible to describe its Moorish gorgeousness. Our architecture looks very tame and cold beside the variety of its forms, and the richness of its coloring. The outer basement of the Bey's Palace is occupied by little shops, not big enough to swing a cat in by the tail, where cross-legged Arabs sell tobacco and all sorts of barbarian luxuries. I got my head into a *café* full of turbans, but it was also full of smoke, and I did not venture further.

As Christians have a model church with its stained windows, altars, statues, pictures and organs in great variety, the Mahomedans have erected a mosque, perfectly simple in its lack of furniture, for it has only a sort of pulpit, some candles and thick carpets, but it is beautiful in architecture and arabesque ornamentation and rich in coloring.

The Spanish *annexe* is grand and sombre; large, but not too large for the display of their wonderful natural riches. Here are displayed specimens of peat, coal, bitumen, ores of iron, lead, tin, copper, silver, mercury, arsenic, gold; and all her wealth of wool, grains and fruits. Her manufactures are in the central building. Here also, in a place of honor, is the stuffed skin of the prettiest bull you ever saw; a famous bull that made a gallant fight, killed several horses, and was finally killed himself with the instruments I saw at his feet. An enthusiastic Spaniard explained the whole to me with sonorous eloquence, and I perfectly understood, not his words, but his vivacious gesticulation. So I went to the Spanish *café*, took off my hat to a black-eyed señora and refreshed myself with a cup of Spanish chocolate.

It is best, in such a place, to let plans go, follow your attractions, gratify your curiosity, and be astonished. There was never such a collection of peoples since Babel. It must be a good thing for them to get acquainted with each other, to see a great Austrian beer-house, with its six *dames du comptoir*, each in a different national costume. The building itself is an architectural curiosity. I was glad to see displayed the wonderful riches of Hungary in grain, hemp, tobacco, fruit and wine. Of the latter there is an immense variety. Even Turkey—the Christian Provinces—sends its wines to the Exhibition. Hungary is famous also for its confectionery. It has every sort of Indian corn grown in America, and one kind I never saw there, though it may exist somewhere. The husks, or shucks, are closely wrapped around each kernel. And I got here a new wrinkle in corn-cobs. They are dipped in melted resin and used to kindle fires. One cob so prepared will set a whole chimney in a blaze.

The English are talking and writing about model and improved dwellings for the working classes. The French, with their genius for organization and the rapid realization of every good idea, are building them. The Emperor is at the head of this good work, and has furnished the funds to build and furnish some of the model buildings here, which he has inspected with great interest, and enjoyed more than the perfectly magnificent Imperial Pavillion, which draws such crowds. I carefully examined several of these houses, such as are built around Paris and in the provinces. There is one solidly, built house, neat and handsome, which will last for centuries, with six rooms of good size, an excellent kitchen and all the conveniences of a home, and which costs, land included, 2,000 francs—$400, £80; which can be paid for in eleven years by small monthly installments. Two of the rooms are fitted up as workshops. For men who work in factories and require less room, houses are proportionally cheaper; but such a house as this, rented at five per cent., would be only four pounds, or twenty dollars a year.

This Summer I must go to Belgium. The high farming and rich vegetation of that country must alone be worth seeing. There is hemp here eleven feet high, wheat seven feet, and all the remarkable productions of the best cultivated and most densely populated country in Europe. And here are the sturdy Belgians themselves, and a grand equestrian statue of their King.

The inner garden of the Exhibition is dedicated to flowers, fountains and statues; a hundred or more of the latter, in marble and bronze, alone make an interesting display. The garden on the south is growing daily into beauty. There is a grand cascade, an extensive grotto, the finest collection of flowers ever seen in Europe, perhaps ever seen, and the whole enlivened every afternoon by the finest music. Music, in fact, comes in for its full share of the honors of the Exhibition. There are performers as well as instruments. The great and perfectly trained military bands of Paris play in turn. But all France is covered by musical organizations, vocal and instrumental. The French all sing somehow. In the south they have good ears and voices; in the east they have the German aptitude for harmony; in the northwest there is not much to boast of. But they sing and play. There is to be, later in the season, an assemblage of 15,000 Orpheons, representing the popular musical societies in every commune, who are to compete with each other in vocal and instrumental music, and then all join in playing and singing two odes, for which gold medals have been already awarded to the successful poets. I see no sign as yet of foreign musical competition within the grounds, except from Mr. Frank Hussey's darkeys, who are announced as the most distinguished professors of bones and banjo in America, of the "Academy of Minstrels, New-York." The French printers have made queer work with their programme, though an ingenious person can guess at most of it. "Would Y were a bind," is evident enough, and "Who Find us Now," may perhaps be guessed at; but what will you make of "Gohenny smoker Phollumet Musician?" I gave it up.

The Emperor has visited, and spent a considerable time at the *annexe* of the American Sanitary Commission, which displays a model of a railway hospital, and quantities of preserved food and ingenious apparatus for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers. He must have been pleased with his visit, and have told the Empress about it, for she came next morning and stayed nearly an hour examining everything, even to the miraculous bags sent to the soldiers, and read a letter in verse, dated at Buffalo. The Prussians and other German States have similar exhibitions, but not so extensive or complete. It is a pity that the building is small, mean, and that the collection is crowded and not displayed to advantage. It is disorderly and helter-skelter. Dr. Crane, however, does his part admirably, speaking French like a native, and displaying and explaining everything with a complaisant assiduity.

Naturally the English Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societies have erected them edifices on the grounds opposite to the English department. They give away tracts and portions of scripture to all who will take them, and in all the languages. The sell all editions at cost. There is a special department for converting the Jews, with models of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre, and Bibles in Hebrew and all the Eastern and Western tongues. These are, of course, all Protestant institutions. The Roman Catholics do not appear to trouble themselves with such efforts at converting their Protestant visitors. There is a sprinkling of priests at the Exhibition, but they are busily engaged in seeing its wonders. On the other hand all the churches of Paris are open every day, from 5:30 in the morning, and those who wish for books or instruction can readily find them. At two churches, or more, there are English speaking priests; at many, Germans, Spaniards, Italians, &c. The Russians have a magnificent church of their own in one of the finest quarters of Paris, and on the eve of their Easter, a week later than ours, the *élite* of the Russian colony assembled in full dress, the ladies attired as for a ball, to welcome the joyful holiday on which Russians say to each other "He is risen!" and the common soldier has the right to kiss the Emperor.

One of my surprises in yesterday's twenty miles of travel was a charming building, French-Oriental, in which is displayed the products of the French East Indies—Mozambique, Angola, Goa, &c. The ceiling is ornamented with the skins of tigers, leopards and enormous serpents, around a profusion of curious fabrics, and all the tropic wealth of the vegetable kingdom. But the art, the beauty with which they are displayed, in contrast to the coarse and brutal dumping-down fashion, is half the battle.

I have not said much of the immense collection of pictures and works of art, because to describe them it would require many volumes. Art, and art allied to industry, fill half this concentration of civilization. The closely printed French catalogue of works of art, is of 240 pages, of which the French galleries occupy 92, pages, containing more than a thousand works; Prussia and North Germany has 15 pages; Bavaria, 16; Italy, 15; England, 32; Russia, 6; United States, 5, and so on. Even Turkey sends pictures and works of art. America is represented by Baker, Bierstadt, Church, Colman, Cropsey, Dix, Durand, Elliott, Gifford, Gignoux, Gray, Huntington, Kensett, Leutze, May, Darley, &c., &c. The French complain, and not without reason, that many of the pictures in other departments are really French. The artists, though born in Germany, America, or elsewhere, have learned art, and painted, and lived, and still live at Paris; and they ask why these works should be exhibited as the productions of other countries, any more than books written by German residents of France in French, should rank as German literature. But the French, who occupy so large a space in the Exhibition, and who triumph in almost every department, who are scarcely beaten anywhere, have no need to complain if others borrow a few rays of their glory.

The outer portions of the Exhibition are more behindhand than I at first imagined. Until the last two days it has been too rainy to work, and too muddy to get about. I see now that there is still a work of weeks to accomplish. It will be June before all is ready; then, for three months it will be the most amazing and the most instructive spectacle ever seen on this planet. My despair is, that it is indescribable. Trying to write about this Exhibition, is really the most perplexing thing I ever attempted. The philosopher who said human science was like a man standing on the shores of the ocean of truth and picking up a few shells and pebbles, gives some idea of our own correspondent standing, note-book in hand, on the Champs de Mars. I shall continue, however, to give you a few glimpses of the things which interest me, or which I presume may interest my readers; and if I am ever tiresome, have the kindness to think it is because I am tired. MONADNOCK.

SOUTHERN POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. A. H. Laflin, Member of Congress from the Twentieth District of this State, in a letter to a citizen of Mississippi, alludes to the Military Bill as in the opinion of leading Republicans a finality. He says:

Whenever any State, in good faith, establishes a Constitution and Government in conformity with the provisions o the bill referred to, and elects members of Congress of undoubted loyalty, that State will surely be admitted to all the rights and privileges of any of the States now represented, upon terms of perfect equality. No confiscation bill will ever pass either House of Congress, unless public sentiment is goaded thereto, either by hostility to the Reconstruction Bill or by violence to the loyal men of the South. I will add that all through the North there exists the most kindly feeling toward the South, and the most honest anxiety that our fellow-citizens in that section shall at once organize upon the terms and conditions embraced in the bill submitted by Congress. No one desires vengeance; all demand guarantees of future peace. The time will come, the time must come, when all laws excluding from participation in the Government any now loyal will be either greatly modified or wholly abolished. Indeed, I read but poorly the signs of the times if I do not see a sentiment, too powerful to be resisted, to exempt from the operation of the excluding clauses referred to all those persons who evince, by their action, a determination to act under and obey the laws of the land.

There were several applicants for an office at the meeting of the County Court in Charlottesville, Va., last week, and one of them appealed to the negroes to indorse his loyalty during the war. In response a freedman made a speech, in the course of which he said: "It seemed to us of the colored race during the war that all the white folks in these parts were of one way of thinking; all those who could fight the Government having been seen to fight it as hard as they could, and those who could not, all helping the former as much as they could. We should be very glad now to find so suddenly that so many more white gentlemen than we expected, from various parts of the county, were opposed to the war. But while I believe a white man instantly who comes out flat-footed and says he was for the war, when there is no profit nor advantage in his saying so; when I hear another say that he was against the war, when the advantages are all on the other side, I cannot help suspecting him instantly."

A letter from Texas to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Opinion* says: "The county Judges, so far as I am advised, have furnished about as many names of colored persons as of whites, qualified to act as Registers. This I know was the case in Fort Bend County, formerly one of the largest slaveholding counties in the State. The registration, I have no idea, will be attended with anything like riots or disturbances of the peace. The oldest and most influential papers of the State counsel their readers quietly to accept the inevitable, and register without making any faces. Gov. Throckmorton, it is understood, refused to have anything to do with the attempt to test the Constitutionality of the Sherman Bill, as it is commonly called. None of the Press opposed to the terms of the bill have had the temerity to attack the course of his Excellency."

Judge H. D. Clayton, who was a Confederate General, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury of Dale County, Ala., said he doubted not that in the course of time the negroes will be supplanted by immigration from the more populous countries of the East, but that it was the duty and the interest of the whites for the present, at least, by kind and generous treatment, and by fair dealing, to get their confidence and keep it. Politics he merely alluded to by saying: "You will observe, gentlemen, that I have said nothing to you about the political condition of the country, and I do not intend to, except this—that it is none of my duty as a Judge, or of yours as a Grand Jury. Upon that subject I desire to be distinctly understood, that I neither advise you what to do, nor what not to do. We are here to enforce the laws, not to discuss the making of them."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* some time since gave a list of former Union leaders in that State who, it said, were opposed to reconstruction under the terms of the Military Bill. The Huntsville *Advocate* says several of these gentlemen have refused to be classified among the opponents of the policy of the Government, and have come out in favor of prompt and faithful action to restore the State to the Union and its people to the favor of the Government under the provisions of the Military Bills. Among the number were Hons. Jas. Williams, of Jackson, and Thos. B. Cooper, of Cherokee, both representative men in those large and populous counties and possessed of much influence with the people.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* says: "Steps are being taken to call a convention at an early day—June 4—for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of this Congressional District in regard to the Military Acts, and also of adopting a platform on which the friends of the measure may unite and coöperate in giving it a cordial and hearty support. It is proposed to hold preliminary meetings in each of the twenty-nine counties composing the district, and select such a number of delegates from the representative men of each as may be specified in the terms of the call when officially promulgated.

By special invitation, Col. Charles H. Lewis, Aid to Gov. Peirpoint, addressed the Republican Club of Petersburgh, Va., on Thursday evening. The hall was filled, but almost entirely by colored men—the proportion of whites being quite small. He urged that the interests and honor of the State require that the colored people should vote with the Republican Party; and he advised the colored people to work for good wages, to be good citizens, to inform themselves well, vote for the best men for office, to secure their interests—not caring what color he is, so he is eligible to office.

A number of colored citizens of the Counties of Edgecombe and Nash, N. C., have addressed a note to Ex-Govs. Wise of Virginia, and Vance, of North Carolina, and Rev. Henry Williams, Jr., of Petersburgh, Va., requesting them to address them on Saturday, June 8. The colored men say that "being fully impressed with the great importance of their present political action to the future and permanent prosperity and happiness of our country, they desire the advice and counsel of our most experienced and faithful statesmen."

A meeting of citizens of Wythe County, Va., was held on the 13th inst., which passed resolutions thanking Gen. Scofield for the distinguished ability and liberality with which he has discharged all of his arduous and responsible duties, and pledging him their coöperation in maintaining order and reconstructing the State. They also resolved "that it is the unanimous sentiment of this meeting that there is nowhere to be found in the said County of Wythe a disloyal person."

A recent meeting of citizens of Carroll Parish, La., declared their purpose to be to yield obedience to the Military Bill, and to aid Gen. Sheridan, so far as was in their power, in the performance of his duties. They also declared that they are free from all party ties, and that in selecting their political associations hereafter they shall be governed more by what men or parties may do for them than by the promises they may make.

A Virginia freedman, in a speech recently delivered, said: "My position is this: I desire to see the offices of the country bestowed upon the most upright, sensible and well-informed men of the country. Many of our best and most capable citizens have been recently disqualified for holding office. I regret this exceedingly, but it was their own fault."

John M. Botts has written and published a letter giving his reasons for becoming a surety for Jefferson Davis, but asking if he shall never see the day when he can exercise an independent judgment, or a sound discretion, without being called to account and asked for explanations by his friends.

The Ward Clubs of the National Union Reconstruction Party of New-Orleans are making arrangements for a mass meeting in that city.

The New-Orleans papers say that the report that Gen. Sheridan had warned certain papers in that city is without foundation.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell, in a letter to an Iowa paper which had suggested him for Governor of that State, says: "You will permit me to say that I desire no favor from the public at the expense of any honorable man, and I am ashamed of my party when I notice any article which seems to strike at the character of any one of our public servants, or those who have been. No word have I ever prompted as to my candidacy, nor have I ever said that my name would go before the convention. I want to learn the public wish, and in any event shall not canvass the merits of any candidate. For Gen. Baker I have a high regard, although my friends should seem to place me in his way. He has done good service in Iowa, and made a noble record as a man in the east. He now holds a good office, and meets public expectation in the discharge of his duties. The Governorship would hardly add to his honor—while I stand in Washington on duty, and am now reproached by the Copps as a Radical, left at home because I was such. A class say I should not rest under that odium, and should be sustained and not reproached that I defended the soldiers against Rousseau, and did not throw my life away in a brawl. I do not say this. In any event we will try and be gentlemen. My hand yet trembles by reason of illness, yet I am about seeing to business."

It was stated in the Knoxville *Whig* a few weeks since that Col. R. M. Edwards, of Cleveland, had been indicted by the Grand Jury of McMinn County, "for making an insurrectionary and treasonable speech in Athens." The Nashville *Union* says the insurrection and treason of which Col. Edwards was guilty consisted in making a speech in which he had told some unpleasant truths in regard to the present State Government. And it states that another gentleman in East Tennessee, who attempted a similar piece of mental labor, was silenced on the ground that it was "treason against the State" to discuss the indebtedness of the State and the high taxes imposed upon the people.

Many Republican members of the New-Jersey Legislature have indorsed the call for an Impartial Suffrage State Convention. The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee has also finally determined to call a meeting of that Committee for the purpose of considering the subject.

Complete returns of the members elect of the New-Hampshire House of Representatives for 1867 show that 330 delegates have been chosen, of whom 202 are Republicans and 128 Democrats. This is a net Republican loss of 16 members over last year.

Albert G. Rhea, Major P. H. Leslie, and Mr. Lawlins, a lawyer of Glasgow, Ky., are candidates for the seat in Congress made vacant by the death of Hon. Elijah Hise.

About one-fifth of the members of the Memphis Bar affiliate with the Radical Party in some degree, and four-fifths with the Conservative Party.

Twenty-six papers in Kentucky support the Democratic State ticket, seven support the Radical ticket, and three that of the third party.

A Nashville paper says that Hon. Garrett Davis voted for Col. Hanson, the third party candidate for Congress in the Lexington (Ky.) district.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Maine has at present twelve railroads, extending in the aggregate a distance of 573 miles. The new enterprises now in progress are as follows: European and North American, (Bangor to St. John,) 194; Piscataquis, (Bangor to Dover,) 36; Winterport, (Bangor to Winterport,) 13; Belfast and Moosehead, (Belfast to Newport,) 35; Newport and Dexter, 15; Somerset, (Waterville to Solon,) 28; Knox and Lincoln, (Bath to Rockland,) 45; Maine Central Extension, (Danville to Portland,) 28; Portland and Rochester, (Saco River to New-Hampshire Line,) 28; Portland and Ogdensburgh, (Buxton to State Line,) 36.

A clergyman in Flint, Mich., on a recent Sunday, during the delivery of his sermon, denounced "waterfalls as abominable deformities, the fruit of depraved taste and woman's extreme vanity." On Monday morning a monstrous waterfall was hung upon his door, with a card attached stating, "this is the latest style." He says it looked so like a large wasp's nest that he put in the fire. A pretty widow of his congregation is accused of the trick.

There are two hundred and fifty-five lawyers in Memphis, Tenn., and the *Avalanche* says there are only twenty-seven who indulge to excess in intoxicating liquors. The others are generally gentlemen who drink in moderation. Perhaps half a dozen members of the bar are total abstinence men.

There are now living in the northern part of the town of Hector, Schuyler County, six men whose farms lie adjoining, near neighbors, who have lived in the same place for over forty years. Four of them were soldiers in the war of 1812.

The standard weights and measures used in Alexandria, Va., are now making their one hundred and twenty-third annual tour. They were made, of copper, in London, are very heavy, and are carried around in a wheelbarrow by the Inspector.

A gentleman in Middletown, Conn., who frequently receives letters from foreign countries, complains that the stamps are removed from them while they are passing through the mails.

The Lamoille (Vt.) *Newsdealer* says Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Irasburgh, has been compelled to leave town hastily on account of an outrage committed by him upon his niece, a girl under thirteen years of age.

There are 490 students at the University of Virginia. New-York sends two, and Pennsylvania, Illinois and Nevada one each. The rest are from Southern States.

Peabody Ilsley, of West Newbury, Mass., 78 years of age, fell dead on Wednesday in his field while guiding the plow.

The Chicago eight-hour men have called a general Convention of the workingmen of the State, to be held in that city on May 26.

The merchants of Natchez, Miss., are talking of building a railroad from that city to connect with the New-Orleans and Jackson road.

Burlington, Vt., is the present residence of a young woman who has husbands living in Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Ninety-nine lawyers have qualified to practice in the U. S. District Court at Richmond.

Sunday, May 19, was the eighty-seventh anniversary of the famous Dark Day in New-England.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Saturday, the 25th inst.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Welles, J.—In the Marble Building.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
194—Anderson vs. Kirby.
195—Kelly vs. Cushing.
199—Eagleton vs. Pratt.
156—Belden vs. Arnoux.
196—Slade vs. Slade.
201—Kelly vs. Howland.
129—Coggill vs. McAloney.
140—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.
210—Van Nostrand vs. Reader.
215—White vs. Morganthan.
190—Holmes vs. Mead.
216—Ferris vs. Van Valkenburgh.
217—Hill vs. Pendleton.
219—Treadwell vs. Sackett.
125—Sherman vs. Parish.
143—Davenport vs. Kauffes.
155—Harper vs. Glidden.
159—Hills, Jr., vs. Williams.
175—Murphy vs. Girss.
183—Nicoll vs. Nicoll.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.
1698—Sergeant et al. vs. Burrows et al.
951—Waring et al vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, et al.
1081 Crooker, administrator, vs. The Long Island Railroad Company.
851—Tucker vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.
852—Tucker vs. Same.
249—The Irving Bank vs. Dubois.
883—Viereck, Jr., vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.
541—Kiensted vs. Clerke et al.
1433—Gordon, executor, vs. Linderman.
299—Steff vs. Ihlsing.
891—Kaylor vs. Jenkins.
1165—Cook vs. Watts.
13-3—Gilbert vs. Maitland.
595—Salpaugh vs. McGraw et al.
865—Moore et al. vs. Spooner.
1249—Favrelly vs. Doane et al.
1429—Baker et al. vs. Webster.
641—Dutais vs. Andrews et al.

Part II—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.—Marble Building.

Nos.
130—Roe et al. vs. Allaire, exec'x.
574—Loomis vs. Knight.
1590—Sargent vs. McIlvaine.
356—Hartley vs. James et al.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.
610—Graniss, assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
536—Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1276—Brayer et al. vs. Fisher et al.
798—Drew vs. Dam.
1396—Gambrill et al. vs. Boll et al., Com'rs, &c.
1562—Godard vs. Cunard.
460—Broadwell vs. Hynes.
1662—Fills, ex., &c. vs. Jones
300—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
556—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
1684—Russ, by his guardian, vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
134?—Pugh vs. Wright et al.
1068—Brown vs. Freche.
1342—Lee vs. Clinton.
956—Peck and ano. vs. Bailey and ano.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Third Monday Calendar—Preferred Causes.—The number on this Calendar is 198, including 63 on the first Monday Calendar not yet reached.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J.

Nos.
3377—Thomson vs. The Mayor, &c.
2919—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3241—Brown vs. Richardson et al.
3227—Brod vs. Darman, impleaded.
2615—Brillas vs. Atlantic Mail SS. Co.
2415—Bergman et al. vs. Peyser.
3199—McCoy vs. Abraham.
3165—Winsheimer, Admin., vs. The Normal Petroleum Co. of New-York.
3169—McKinley vs. The Am. Exchange Bank.
2325—Lockwood vs. Callin.
3111—Irvine as ext'x vs. Spring et al.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
2929—Moses vs Banker et al.
3157—Moore vs. Herman.
3217—Sackett vs. Gurner.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.

Nos.
1540—Connor vs. Williams.
2656—Mosow vs. Walker.
2284—Elmer vs. Milbank.
——Carrick vs. N. Y. Con. Stage Co.
2752—Witcop, an infant, vs. Lawrence.
3722—Whitbeck vs. Hayward.
2994—Shafer vs. Guest.
2958—Glover vs. Christianson.
3308—Krachen vs. Olmsted.
3184—Farrell vs. Jackson.
3234—Duncan et al. vs. Berlin et al.
3238—Ranch vs Lyons.
2932—Hoffman vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
3122—Beebe et al. vs. McCormack et al.
2928—Veitman vs. Haerstel.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
411—Polhamus, &c., vs. Garretson.
534—Dougherty, &c., vs. Bleecker-St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
595—Dart vs. Walker.
586—Bean vs. The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
706—Wood vs. Bailey.
692—Carlton vs. Stafford.
484—Lewenthal vs. Kraus.
634—Drew vs. Drew.
671—Barsesa vs. Bebas.
676—Same vs. Same.
396—Dearie vs. Lynch.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith.
665—Brown vs. Wagner.
717—The Lorillard Ins. Co. vs. Burrows, &c.
673—Leggett vs. Giles.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
504—Walsh vs. Kelly.
495—Berky vs. German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.
1150—McBride vs. Dorman.
289—Compagnie General Transatlantique vs. Waetjen.
696—Sinclair, &c., vs. Allaire.
1198—Rothschild vs. Keller.
186—Bonninger vs. Kutruff.
285—Allen vs. Morton.
663—Wehle vs. Sands.
722—McDonald, &c., vs. Francis.
608—Wilford vs. Murphy, &c.
708—Hart vs. Hart, &c.
295—Drachman vs. Cort.
702—Cardin vs. Eaton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
129—Day vs. Taylor.
131—McMahon vs. Hartt.
132—McBarrty vs. Hartt.
133—Donovan vs. Hartt.
134—Mass vs. Curtis.
39—Churchill vs. Lehman.
——Meyer vs. Tapscott.
——Goetting vs. Doughty.
139—Bernstein vs. Seluis.
140—Diver vs. Oakley.
141—Pickford vs. Davison.
142—Harmon vs. Beck.
143—Boyland vs. Masterson.
144—Alger vs Brien.
145—Hefferman vs. Brien.
146—Alger vs. Brien.
147—Naughton vs. Von Eisenburg.
148—Archer et al. vs. Haviland.
149—Matthews vs. Murray et al.
150—Robinson vs. The Del., L. and W. Railroad.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 18, 1867.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '74....R	103	300	Cum. Coal Pf.......	30
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68 C....	134¼	100	At. M. S. Co........	104
500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62 Small.......	108¾	100	do............	104½
1,000	do..............	109	800	do............	104½
50,000	do..............	109⅛	100	Boston W. P....b10	28½
500	do..............	109⅛	100	do......2d call	28½
2,000	do..............	108⅞	200	Adams Ex. Co......	61½
9,000	U.S.6s 5-20s. R '64	105⅜	100	do.............	62
172,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s.C. '64............	105⅛	400	Wells Fargo Ex....	65
45,000	do..............	105⅝	1	Amer. Ex Co.......	66
13,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC '65	106⅜	100	Mer. U. Ex.........	19
5,000	do..............	108	15	Pac. M. SS. Co.....	128¼
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C. En	102⅛	58	do..............	128⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. New issue..Sm	108⅛	100	do..............	128½
1,500	do............	108	200	do......2d call	128⅞
2,000	do............	107⅞	100	do..............	128⅛
9,000	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s, First Ser.......	106⅛	300	N. Y. Cen..........	97½
600	do.3d Ser.S'll.	105⅜	50	do...............	97½
1,000	Tenn. 6s......x-c	64½	100	do......2d call	97½
5,000	Tenn. 6s. New....	62¾	900	do..............	97½
30,000	do..............	63	500	Erie Railroad.......	62½
3,000	do......2d call	62¾	100	do.....2d call	62½
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '68......	62	200	do..............	62
1,000	Virginia 6s.. new	41	200	N. Y. & N. H. R....	117
4,000	N. Car. 6s. new..	47	250	Mich. Cen. R........	110
10,000	Mo. St. 6s........	97¼	100	Ill. Cen. R..........	115½
20,000	O. & M. C........	24⅜	23	Cle. Col. & Cin. R..	100
5,000	do..............	24⅛	300	Chi. & N. W........	34½
1,000	Erie 1st M.......	101	1000	do..............	34½
1,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	97½	100	do..........b30	34½
1,000	do..............	97½	300	do..........s60	34
1,000	C. & R. I. 1st M	102¼	200	do......2d call	34
10,000	C., R. I. & P....7s	88⅞	500	Chi. & N. W Pr.....	59½
2,000	West. U. Tel.7s.B.	80	800	do..............	59½
500	Morris&Es.1stM.	94½	1500	do......2d call	59
1,000	do..............	94½	200	Chic. & R. I......s60	88
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc...	75	100	do..........b30	88½
40	Union Bank........	117	100	do..............	88½
10	Ocean Bank........	102	500	do............s3	88
10	Bk. of Commerce..	118	150	Chic., B. & Q. R...	130
15	Fourth National...	106¼	10	Del. Lack. W. R...	126
5	do..............	106½	100	Tol., W. & W.......	42
10	Bank of N. Y......	109½	100	Tol., W. & W...Pf	66
25	West. U. Tel.......	42¾	400	P., F. W. & C......	96
300	do......2d call	42½	100	do..........s30	95⅜
200	Mar. Pref..........	18¾	200	do......2d call	96
500	do..............	18½	100	Mil. & St. P........	34½
			1000	Mil. & St. P. P....	53
			100	do..........b30	53½
			100	do..............	53½
			200	do.....2d call	53

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C....	24⅜	100	Tol., W. & W.....c	41½
10,000	do..........b10	24½	600	Mich. S. & N. I.....	67½
200	Mariposa Pr.......	18½	300	do..............	67½
200	do..............	18¾	200	do.............c	67½
200	Con. Greg. G......	6⅝	100	do..........b30	67½
400	Atlantic Mail......	104	200	do..........b3	67½
100	West. U. Tel.......	42¾	200	Clev. & Pitts......c	72½
100	do..........b60	43	300	Chi., R. I. & P.......	88½
600	do..............	42⅞	1800	do..............	88½
100	do..........s30	42½	100	do..........b10	88½
200	do..........b3	42⅞	400	do.............c	88½
100	do..........b3	43	200	do..........s15	88½
300	N. Y. Cen.........	97½	200	do..........b3	88½
200	do..........b15	97⅝	200	Chic & N. W. R.....	34½
100	do.............c	97½	100	do..........b10	34½
500	Erie Railroad......	62⅝	100	do.............c	34½
3200	do..............	62½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf...	59½
200	do..........s10	62⅜	200	do..........b3	59½
500	do.............c	62½	800	do..............	59½
300	do..........b15	62⅝	200	do..........b10	59½
100	do..........s5	62⅛	400	do..............	59½
200	Reading R.........	103⅛	100	P., F. W. & C......	96⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$100	Bos. Water P......	28¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I....	67½
100	do..........b3	28¾	300	do..........b3	67½
100	Mar. Pref..........	18⅜	100	Ill. Cen............	115½
400	At. Mail...........	104	200	Clev. & Pitts.......	72½
300	West. U. Tel.......	42⅜	200	Chic. R. I. & P.....	88½
100	do..........b30	42⅞	100	do..........b10	88½
100	do.............c	42¾	300	do..............	88½
200	N. Y. Cen.........	97⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.....b15	34½
800	Erie R............	62¼	200	do.............c	34½
200	do..........b10	62¼	100	do..........b30	34½
100	do..........s5	62½	300	do..............	34½
400	do..........b3	62¼	300	Chic. & N. W.Pf...	59½
300	do.............c	62⅛	100	do..........b3	59½
200	do..........b3	62⅛	100	do.............c	59⅝
200	Tol., W. & W......	42½			

Monday, May 20—A. M.

A fair amount of business, in most of the heavy departments of Trade, was done through the past week. The sales of Foreign Dry Goods, by auction, were made unusually attractive, by the circumstance that our leading "Dry Goods person"—as the London *Spectator* once called Mr. A. T. Stewart, when speaking of his immense income—was the principal contributor. The attendance was large, and the sales quite spirited, though reported profitless to the importer of the Goods. Indeed, it would be difficult to say when an Auction sale of Foreign Dry Goods was acknowledged by the Importers to be otherwise, and yet such sales go on every season losing Money, it may be, but almost sure to be followed up by duplicating the importations. Such complaints are of a piece with the more general growl of stagnation in business, of no trade, no traffic, empty ships and emptier rail cars. For further illustration of all which, see the receipts for Customs; the exports of Produce; the arrival of emigrants; the tide of

pleasure and business travel to Europe, and the comparative actual—an increasing—traffic on our great Railway lines.

The Export of Specie, as usual in May, is on the increase. The shipments for the week are large, but not so considerable by one-half as the movement of the corresponding week last year—the condition of the English Money market being wholly reversed. The difference will be still more remarked as we advance to the close of the Fiscal year on 30th June. But the current export demand has been sufficient to maintain the price of Gold at a higher point than was anticipated in some finacial quarters on the reassurance of Peace in Europe week before last. The Summer traveling credits contribute largely to this demand, while the actual inquiry for Exchange from the Import Trade is comparatively moderate.

The rates for Money in Wall-street were advanced 1 ₱ cent. on Friday. The rule is now 6 ₱ cent. in place of 5 ₱ cent. This is by no means extravagant, but the change caused some remark, as being applied more particularly to loans on pledge of the Public Funds. The Treasury Office had sold and engaged for delivery heavier amounts of the new 5-20s than it was immediately able to disburse in Currency on purchases of 7.30s. The balances were thus temporarily increased in the Treasury as against the Banks, although the general deposit line of the latter was maintained, and a large portion of their payments and transfers of Currency to the former were made in National Notes. This difficulty will be overcome in a few days, as the Assistant Treasurer is holding up in his sales of 5-20s until his balances can be drawn down by purchases of 7.30s. The Stock Exchange was less influenced by the change in the rates for Money than anticipated by the jobbers, who sold the Railways against its first intimation.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,933,315, against the total entries of $6,130,282 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,235,734, against $3,738,972 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $4,174,490, against $8,763,295 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,161,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,622 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 7,519.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to May 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	February	$25,494,290
August	23,615,42[illegible]	March	21,367,107
September	21,885,616	April	25,361,583
October	23,398,020	May 4	4,292,967
November	19,907,917	May 11	5,0[illegible]2,677
December	19,590,081	May 18	3,933,315
January	20,852,3[illegible]8		
Total since July 1			$241,165,717
Against same time last year			267,598,300
Decrease since July 1			$28,432,583

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to May 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	January	$13,448,647
August	12,923,510	February	15,452,566
September	11,571,223	March	20,475,226
October	14,812,532	April	17,863,596
November	13,984,165	May 8	4,198,819
December	17,413,537	May 15	3,235,734
Total since July 1			$159,265,165
Against same time last year			200,706,319
Decrease since July 1			$41,441,154
Gold, May 18, 1867			136⅞ ₱ cent.
Gold, May 19, 1866			130⅞ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$5,821,459	February	$2,124,161
August	1,087,851	March	1,891,141
September	834,55[illegible]	April	2,261,253
October	1,46[illegible],450	May 4	713,657
November	5,766,690	May 11	1,777,528
December	3,207,70[illegible]	May 18	4,174,490
January	2,725,7[illegible]		
Total since July 1			$32,264,879
Against same time last year			29,370,294
Increase since July 1			$2,894,585

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	January	$2,482,309
August	6,[illegible],951	February	1,739,898
September	2,895,102	March	1,913,973
October	3,744,7[illegible]	April	3,162,783
November	2,940,53[illegible]	May 2	206,214
December	4,44[illegible],55[illegible]	May 12	419,667
Total since July 1			$35,087,418
Against same time last year			25,661,156
Increase since July 1			$9,426,292

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,785
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,784	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,406
January	9,520,383	January	7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,8[illegible]0,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May 4	1,495,006	May 4	8,862,0[illegible]0
May 11	2,157,001	May 11	2,661,000
May 18	2,167,[illegible]	May 18	2,432,000
Total	$110,817,216	Total	$50,628,392
To date, 1866	119,690,712	To date, 1866	43,625,861

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	135¾@137⅛@136⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅜@109⅜@109
Consolidated 5-20s	107⅞@108
First Series, 7.30s	106⅛@106⅜
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅞@105⅞
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	99⅜@99¾
New-York Central	97¼@97⅞
New-York and Erie	62¾@64¼@62½@62⅞
Rock Island	88⅞@90@88⅞
Michigan Southern	67⅛@67⅞
Illinois Central	114⅞@115¼
Hudson River	98@103½@100¼@102@101
Northwestern	34⅛@35⅞@34⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96⅞@96
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	72½@74@72½
Reading	103⅛@103⅜
Northwestern Preferred	59¾@58⅜@61¼@59@59⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	23@24⅜
Mariposa Preferred	19¾@18⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	112⅛@113
Pacific Mail	128⅛@128⅞
Western Union Telegraph	43⅛@44@42⅞

The Gold room was a small fraction easier Saturday than on Friday night. The export by all the European steamers of the day amounts to $1,939,627, making for the week $4,174,125, including $341,490 by the *Fulton* on the previous Saturday, and not cleared at the Custom-house in season for the last return. The particulars are as follows:

May 14—Steamship Tarifa, Liverpool, American Gold	$55,000
May 14—Steamship Persia, Liverpool, American Gold	910,000
May 14—Steamship Persia, Liverpool, Gold Bars	433,508
May 14—Steamship Eagle, Havana, American Silver	16,775
May 14—Steamship Eagle, Havana, Spanish Doubloons	5,050
May 14—Steamship Eagle, Havana, American Gold	6,185
May 16—Steamship Union, Bremen, American Gold	55,000
May 17—Steamship Northern Light, Bremen, American Gold	15,000
May 18—Steamship Erin, Liverpool, American Gold	160,000
May 18—Steamship Erin, Liverpool, American Silver	5,000
May 18—Steamship Erin, Liverpool, Mexican Silver	50,000
May 18—Steamship Hammonia, Hamburg, Mexican Gold	278,896
May 18—Steamship Hammonia, Hamburg, Mexican Silver	50,000
May 18—Steamship Hammonia, Hamburg, Gold Bars	74,934
May 18—Steamship Hammonia, Hamburg, Silvers Bars	56,613
May 18—Steamship Hammonia, Hamburg, Foreign Silver	1,000
May 18—Steamship City of New-York, Liverpool, American Gold	912,500
May 18—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, American Gold	80,000
May 18—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, Gold bars	672,185
May 18—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, Foreign Silver	20,000
May 18—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, Mexican Silver	20,000
Total	$3,832,635
May 11—Steamship Fulton, Havre	341,490
Total	$4,174,125

The amount of Gold paid into the Treasury Office for the week for Customs is $2,161,000; the amount paid out for Interest on the Public Debt, $2,432,000. The Treasury has probably sold its full Customs receipts, if not rather more, thus furnishing with the interest paid out more Gold than was shipped during the week. The Banks to-day will probably show a small increase of Gold. They have added $4,250,000 to their loans, (chiefly on new 5-20s,) and paid into the Treasury for this and other operations nearly $4,000,000 Greenbacks. The general Deposit line is about a million and a half higher than last Monday. As anticipated on Friday, the advance in money to 6 ₱ cent. as the rule to the Brokers caused a freer supply on Saturday, and the market closed easy.

The Public Funds were ¼ ₱ cent. lower on the old 5-20s of 1862, and steady on the new of 1865, January and July interest. The Railway market at the Stock Exchange ruled with more steadiness than usual, and notwithstanding the advance in Money, and the unfavorable rumors which were given out as to the Bank return, prices closed about the same as the day before. No Afternoon Boards were held.

At 4 o'clock P. M. on the Street the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99¾	Northwest	34¼	34⅜
U. S. 5-20s	109⅜	109	N. West Pref.	59⅞	59⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	88⅞	88⅞
N. Y. Central	97⅝	97½	Fort Wayne	96	96
Erie	63	62½	Pacific Mail	128	128¼
Hudson	103¾	101	Quicksilver	27¼	27⅜
Reading	103¼	103⅛	W. U. Telegraph	43	42⅞
Mich. Southern	67⅞	67⅝	Mariposa Pref.	18⅞	18⅞
Illinois Central	115	115¼	Ohio Certificates	24¼	24⅜
Pittsburgh	72¾	72½	American Gold	137⅛	136⅞
Tennessee 6s	64⅞	64⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅞

APRIL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Railroads.	1866.	1867.
Atlantic and Great Western	$394,533	$443,029
Chicago and Alton	269,249	283,921
Chicago and Great Eastern	102,013	103,154
Chicago and Northwestern	617,970	720,651
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	249,370	280,283
Cleveland and Toledo	223,113	217,940
Erie	1,153,441	1,217,143
Illinois Central	406,772	420,007
Marietta and Cincinnati	82,722	92,768
Michigan Central	343,736	362,783
Michigan Southern	409,427	391,163
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	108,082	87,510
Milwaukee and St. Paul	144,950	192,548
Ohio and Mississippi	277,423	284,729
Fort Wayne and Chicago	599,806	575,287
Toledo, Wabash and Western	270,300	317,052
Western Union	43,333	40,710
New-York Central	1,198,000	1,236,000
Total, eighteen lines	$6,894,240	$7,266,678
Increase this year		$372,438

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $4,343,588 25, of which $346,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $268,000; Payments, $2,046,857 85; Balance, $128,697,996 85.

In reference to the fresh United States Coupon Bonds, 5-20s of the original 1862 authorization, which occasionally appear in the market, there need be no mystery or apprehension. The authority for this Stock, registered and coupon together, is limited to $514,780,500. It has never been exceeded, and will not be. The proportion of Coupon Bonds to Registered Certificates is not prescribed by law; nor can it be preserved exact or uniform in amount so long as the public have the right to change their Bonds into Registered Certificates, or the National Banks, who use the Stock in the Currency Bureau in pledge for Circulation, are allowed the privilege of changing their securities. In the early operations of the National Currency, many of the new Banks subscribed to and provided themselves with the original United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds of 1862 to pledge for their Circulation. The Department, for safety, while this particular Stock remained in pledge, exercised the privilege of indorsing the Bonds, or suggested to the Banks their registration into Certificates. In either form they would be rendered less marketable, or less valuable in market, if withdrawn from the Department for the purpose of substituting a different Stock than in the original form of *clean* Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer and current by delivery on both sides the Atlantic. In view of this seeming injustice, as well as to facilitate the funding of the 7.30 ₱ cents. into the Consolidated Stock of 1865, which the National Banks, as the holders of 7.30s, are now materially assisting, the Registered 1862s and the indorsed Coupon Bonds of 1862 have in some instances been surrendered, and the Banks again placed in possession of the so-called *clean* Coupon Bonds of 1862, with which they had originally provided themselves. And these, of course, have to be freshly issued, numbered and countersigned, and the old indorsed Bonds or Registered Certificates canceled. They are then handed over to the Banks in exchange for the Consolidated Stock of 1865. It may be, also, that in some other instances where the Banks have agreed to fund their 7.30s, First Series, into Consolidated Stock to double the amount of their indorsed Bonds and Registered Certificates of 1862, pledged in the Department, that they have been afforded special facilities for exchanging the latter into *clean* Coupon Bonds of 1862. We have heard this so alleged. We know nothing of the practice of the Department; but whatever it may be, we believe that uniformity and strict impartiality should be the rule, if only to avoid the color of scandal or suspicion of favoritism which a different course is calculated to create. And we have no doubt that when the attention of the Secretary himself is seriously called to the subject, he will take good care to enforce special and *direct* facilities to all the National Banks alike.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, on the completed portion, 305 miles west from Omaha, for the second week in May, are officially reported at $65,300. Seven additional miles of track toward the Rocky Mountains were laid in three days last week.

The advertisement of the Treasurer of the State of Minnesota, inviting bids for $100,000 new State Loan by Saturday, June 1, will be found on another page.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 18, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 38 bbls. Ashes, 4,281 bbls. Flour, 542 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 53,106 bushels Corn, 9,250 bushels Oats, 1,970 bushels Malt, 303 bbls. Pork, 399 pkgs. Cut Meats, 443 pkgs. Lard, 24 bbls. Beef, and 217 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in request at $8 62½@$8 75 for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been firm in price and in moderate request, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and heavy to-day. Middlings closed at from 28c.@29½c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,450 bales, against receipts of 723 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	8,602
Receipts last week	8,060
Receipts preceding week	6,330
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	312,896
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	550,404
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	3,050
Exports since Jan. 1	251,129
Exports since Sept. 1	374,722
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	112,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,703,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,261,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	355,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy to-day, and prices have again fallen off 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last have been 5,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $10 75@$12; common to good Extra State at $12@$13 35; good to choice do., do. at $13 35@$14 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $13 40@$14 40 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$10 75	@12 00
Extra State	12 00	@14 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	12 15	@16 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	13 40	@14 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	14 50	@16 50
Extra Genesee	14 30	@16 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	16 10	@19 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy; sales have been reported of 300 bbls., at $13 40@$15 10 for ordinary to fair extra, and $15 15@$18 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues very quiet at $14 75@$17 for extra ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Rye Flour has been quiet at from $8 50@$9 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $6 for City and $6 65@$6 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 400 bbls. and sacks, at $16 35@$17 15 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite heavy to-day, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,500 bushels, including common No. 2 Spring at $2 68@$2 70, and White California at $3 50 ₱ bushel. Corn opened quietly, but pretty firmly; stiffened a little in price about noon on a rather better inquiry, and reacted again toward the close, under some pressure to realize. The business of the day, however, was quite moderate. Sales since our last 58,500 bushels at $1 30@$1 32, chiefly at $1 30@$1 31 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 22@$1 27 for poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at $1 24@$1 26, and $1 28@$1 30 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats have again advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, on a good inquiry. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 86c.@88c. as extremes, the latter rate for very choice new Ohio; State at 91c.@92c., in store, ₱ bushel. Sales 84,000 bushels. Barley continues inactive, yet steady. Barley Malt quiet; 8,000 bushels Canada, in bond, sold on private terms. Rye is in fair demand and is firmer; sales 21,000 bushels, at $1 72@$1 74 for Western, $1 78@$1 80 for Canada, free, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand; $1 50@$1 60 for shipping, and $1 80@$2 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 75c.@$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet but firm, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 55c.@80c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 60,858 hides; sales of do. 31,600 hides and 230 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 4,850 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@22½ lbs., private terms; 3,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., private terms; 600 W. D. Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 16½c., gold, as they run; 2,600 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 800 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Port-au-Platte, 19 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Tampico, 21¼ lbs., 17c., gold, usual selection; 2,100 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Dry Texas, 23@24 lbs., 19½c.@21c., currency, as they run; 1,850 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 45 lbs., private terms; 800 Wet Salted Texas, 65@70 lbs., part 12½c., currency; 3,600 City Slaughter, 50@75 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c., currency; 100 bales Calcutta Cow, to arrive, 10¾ lbs., private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 80 bales Dead Green Cow, part to arrive, 9 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 148,300, (same time last year, 361,600—year before, 172,000,) and 110 bales, as follows: 120,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 2,000 Dry California; 1,000 Dry Central American; 16,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 700 Dry West Indies; 4,800 Dry Singapore Buffalo; 3,800 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 110 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—Since our last the market has been rather inactive, and the stock has accumulated. The supply in dealers' hands is now well assorted. Business with the East has been quiet; however, a fair inquiry prevails with the Western and near-by trade. Middle and overweights have declined about one-half cent per lb., while light leather is selling at last week's prices. *Oak Sole*—We note a good market for light weights; middle weights in moderate request; heavy leather dull; offal has again advanced about one cent per lb. *Week's Receipts* of sole leather about 40,000 sides." We quote Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good Middle, 29½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive at about previous figures. We quote Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $42@$44; Scotch Pig, $42@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$92 50 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 45@$6 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin, 22c.@22½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 25c.@25½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Zinc, 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and firm, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 41c.@57c.; English Island, 57½c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 63c.@65c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Rosin at $3 95@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@67½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 39 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive and depressed at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 24½c.@27½c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at a shade better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $23 20@$23 31¼ for new Western Mess, closing at $23 25 cash; $22 for one-year, old Mess; $19@$19 25 for Prime, and $21 87@$22 for Prime Mess. ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, sixty days delivery, at $23 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair request, at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet at uniform rates; sales 120 boxes at 12½c. for Short Clear, and 11½c. for short Rib, ₱ lb. Lard has been in less request, but firm; sales have been reported since our last of 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., and small lots of very choice at 13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand and firm. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 380 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams are quiet at $40@$43 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter continues in limited demand at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@25c. for very inferior grease to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been inactive at 10c.@19c. ₱ lb. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.		
Fresh pails, ₱ lb	33	@35
Half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	30	@32
Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	28	@30
Western firkins and tubs, ₱ lb	20	@25
OLD CROP BUTTER.		
Good to fine State dairies, ₱ lb	22	@25
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	15	@18
Common to fair State, ₱ lb	15	@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	13	@15
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	12	@14
Grease Butter—firkins, ₱ lb	10	@12
NEW CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	12	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	10	@12
OLD CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	18	@19
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	13	@14

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of 17,000 lbs. Para, 3,000 lbs. Central American, and 2,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 58c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.@47c.; Para, 62½c., in gold, ₱ lb. Goat have been quite active, 70,000 Mexican having changed hands at full prices. The balance of the stock on hand is held for higher rates. In common descriptions there is very little doing, the inquiry being almost exclusively tor prime qualities. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 42½c.; Matamoras, 40c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 33c.@35c.; Payta, 32½c.@35c., gold, ₱ lb.; Curacao, 50c.@55c., currency; Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 42½c. each.

SUGARS—Are gradually improving, on a fair inquiry. Sales since our last 1,200 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@12½c., and 850 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at from 13c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART quote their Sugars up ½c.@½c. ₱ lb., thus: Best Crushed, 15½c.; Granulated, 15½c.; Ground, 15½c.; White A, 14½c.; and Yellow C, 13½c., cash, ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 56,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 102,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c.; also, 43,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in brisk speculative demand, to-day, and has advanced. Sales 1,100 bbls., in bond, at 33c.@35c., closing at 35c. for Western, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been extremely light since our last. For Liverpool there were taken 150 pkgs. Lard and 14,000 bushels Corn on private terms. For Hamburg a bark from Philadelphia, with Petroleum, on private terms.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID L. PIERCE, plaintiff, against LEONARD PIERCE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. Com. not served. To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at City Hall in said City on the 20th day of April, A. D., 1867, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 3 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-six hundred dollars, with interest on the sum of seventeen hundred dollars, from the 9th day of June, A. D., 1857, and interest on the further sum of three hundred dollars from the 29th day of October, 1857, and interest on the further sum of three hundred dollars from the 12th day of September, 1857, and interest on the further sum of three hundred dollars from the 14th day of November, 1858, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1867.
DAVIS, REYNOLDS & WYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cts., canceled.]
ap22-law6wM*.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

NOTICE TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—*Whereas*, Letters Patent have been issued by the United States of America for manufacturing Hoop Skirts on frames or formers; and *whereas*, the UNITED STATES PATENT SKIRT FRAME COMPANY is the exclusive owner of said patent, notice is hereby given that the said Company is prepared to issue licenses to parties who desire to work under said patent. Any parties infringing upon said patent will be dealt with according to law. For licenses, or any information, apply to J. L. WEST, President, No. 97 Chambers-st., or to J. T. WILCOX, Secretary, No. 98 Franklin-st.

NEW MILCH COW, WITH EVERY DESIRABLE quality, for sale. Address F., Box No. 2,063 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.
Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. —Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles; $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES.—SIXTEEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES TO LET.—A FINE ASSORTMENT of new first-class instruments, with the patent agraffe, at moderate rates. WM. H. WEED, No. 106 Bleecker-st.

TWELVE SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, from $75 to $200; first-class new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS at moderate prices. Second-hand Pianos from $100 to $250. Pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

THE GREAT UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, corner 10th-av. and 36th-st., are selling their splendid instruments at unheard of prices. Give them a call.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.
NOTICE.
Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
The said act contains the following provision:
"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.
NOTICE.
Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.
The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 30, 1867.
ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM MILLER, of Pensacola, Florida, Administrator of the estate of JOSEPH R. MILLER, late of Jersey City, N. J., deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Joseph R. Miller the 2d day of August, 1863, for an improvement in submarine tunnels, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 2d day of August, 1867.
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 15th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

WARD EPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 3, 1867.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD IS NOW in session in New-York City for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
CARRIAGES
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS
for cash or approved paper.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

TROTTING HORSES FOR SALE—AT NO. 207 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.; the horses are young, sound and kind, and very fine in appearance; their speed will be shown on Fashion course. They are warranted to be as represented

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS.—FOR SALE one new hearse, suitable for country; two for city, at CALVIN WITTY'S carriage warerooms, Broadway near Bleecker-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR EXCHANGE, OR WOULD SELL CHEAP FOR CASH—A valuable manufacturing or storage property, covering three lots, in Brooklyn, about 500 feet from ferry; contains engine, boiler, &c., which would be sold with the place; can be rented for $2,500, or more; would take unimproved or other property, or a good country house near depot, within 30 miles of New-York. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THREE-STORY modern brick house in Lafayette, near Marcy-av.; water, gas fixtures, dumb waiter. Immediate possession. Price $5,000; rent $650 per annum. Inquire of JOHN E. CAPERS, De Kalb, corner Nostrand-av.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOT NO. 201 Pacific-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Apply to N. T. ROMAINE, No. 84 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HEAVILY TIMBERED LAND
in Georgia, well located. Title perfect. For sale low by
G. H. BENEDICT & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUNTRY RESidence at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.; a delightful neighborhood, with all the advantages of city and country life. The house is 44x48, with piazza on three sides, containing about 20 rooms, furnace, water-closet, &c.
Carriage-house, stable, cow-stable, barn, granaries, icehouse, woodhouse, &c.
The buildings are all of the most substantial kind. The grounds consist of 60 acres, well laid out in garden, lawn, &c.; fruits of all kinds in abundance.
This is one of the best and most desirable places on the Upper Hudson.
For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MARINE HOSPITAL GROUNDS, Staten Island. The Board of Commissioners, charged with the duty of selling the Marine Hospital grounds on Staten Island, have been authorized, by a recent act of the Legislature, to sell the same at private sale for not less than $400,000. The grounds embrace about 25 acres, including one of the most valuable water fronts in the harbor of New-York. The Board is now prepared to entertain proposals for their purchase at private sale in accordance with the act above mentioned. A map of the property can be seen, and full particulars of the terms of sale ascertained, on application to H. W. JOHNSON, Esq., the counsel of the Board, at No. 38 Pine-st. WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—A fine modern built house, with 11 rooms, large carriage-house and stable and other outbuildings, with about 33 acres of excellent land, half under cultivation, balance wood and pasture; plenty of fruit, &c.; on Orange Mountain, third property from Mr. Haskell's, and a short distance from Eagle Rock; 20 minutes from depot. This property will be leased to a good tenant, furnished or unfurnished, or will be sold for $13,000, half cash, balance on bond or mortgage for five or ten years. For particulars apply to SAMUEL WHITNEY, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York, or by letter address M. A. B., Box No. 349 Post-office, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON, 10 miles above Newburgh, the dwelling-house built by the late John Hopper, on one of the most beautiful and commanding sites on the river; healthful, accessible by the *Mary Powell* and Hudson River Railroad, and soon to be much more so by the West Side Railroad. The house contains 11 rooms, 2½ stories and basement, new, never occupied, with 14 acres of land, some 60 young trees, good barn, &c. The property will be sold at a great sacrifice to close the estate. Apply to Mr. STEVENS, at Milton, or to S. W. BENEDICT, 10 Pine-st., New-York.

$6.500 WILL PURCHASE A DESIRABLE Summer residence; house, barn and carriage-house nearly new, with eleven acres of land, four of which are stocked with fruit of the choicest varieties; house has twelve finished rooms; water and land view unsurpassed by any in the State. The house is situated on that most popular drive the Town Hill road, overlooking the Pequat House, about two miles from New-London, Conn. For further particulars inquire of PORTER BROTHERS, No. 50 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey 45 minutes from Jersey City, convenient, healthy and first-class location; house 47x27 feet, new and modern, with 22 acres of land in the best order; can be divided into a number of building sites; all best kinds of fruit and shade trees. This is one of few places of the kind now offered for a residence; will be sold for less than its value. Inquire of SCHOONMAKER & HOGAN, No. 102 Duane-st., or SMITH & MEAD, No. 400 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 4 to 23 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—30 MILES FROM New-York City, for sale a house and from five to twenty acres of land-house, 40x46 feet, with fruit and shade trees; large barn, stable, &c., all in good order; near the Court-house, and within ten minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad depot; nine trains daily; also building sites for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Esq., Morristown, N. J., or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The country seat of the late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester, 2 miles from Harlem Bridge; 24 acres of land, with every improvement, and a very desirable residence for a business gentleman. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE AT Hempstead, L. I., with stock and farming utensils; one mile from the depot and 20 miles from Fulton ferry; 90 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; well shaded and fruited; large house and outbuildings; or will exchange for good City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Roseville, N. J., nine miles from New-York on Morris and Essex Railroad, comprising seven lots of ground, with fruit and a good house, containing twelve rooms and a bathroom. Apply to C. L. SMITH, No. 42 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CHEAP FARM OF 100 ACRES, 40 IN wood, 60 improved; good house and barn; fine orchard; near to village, churches and schools; five hours by Erie Railway; $5,600; cash $800 or trade for house in Brooklyn. Apply at 335 Broadway, Room 43.

SPLENDID FARM—260 ACRES, ON THE Susquehanna River, near Binghamton, N. Y., in complete order; beautiful and healthy location and most productive land. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

WATER FRONT—A MAGNIFICENT ONE, with building sites, for sale; 40 acres; 30 miles distant by rail or steamer; adjoins Edwards' Castle, Cold Spring, L. I. Inquire of W. A. LILLIENDAHL, No. 64 John-st., or H. BROWN, No. 1,225 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—E. M. SHEPARDSON, formerly of the Allyn House, Hartford, Conn., proprietor. This house having been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, will be opened, May 20, for the reception of boarders. The pure mountain air of this locality renders it one of the most healthful in the vicinity of New-York. Communication six times a day by Morris and Essex Railroad. Boarders conveyed to and from depot without extra charge.

COLUMBIA HALL, NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The most pleasant and healthful Summer resort in this State. The hotel, which is now being largely improved, will be opened to visitors on the 20th of May.
Applications for rooms may be addressed to
HAZARD & CO.

HEATH HOUSE SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey.—The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. The hotel will be opened on the 15th of June. One cottage to let, with board in the hotel.
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY located on the sea shore at Keyport, N. J., twenty miles from New-York, now open. Apply to Dr. KENT, No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J., will open June 1, 1867.
COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open June 1, 1867. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

TO ARCHITECTS.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.
Those architects who purpose furnishing plans of the building for a Post-office and United States Courts in the City of New-York, are requested to send the same to Room No. 1 of No. 156 Broadway, (the room of the Board of Underwriters,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1867, instead of to the Mayor's Office, as heretofore requested by circular. The same should be in portfolio, perfectly flat, neither rolled, framed nor glazed, accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the name and full address of the architect, with the approximate estimate in detail. No names or marks of any description intended to designate its owner should appear upon the drawings or portfolios.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary,
Of Commission upon New Post-Office and United States Courts.

INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this institution, will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad train will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HENRY J. DAVID, (FORMERLY OF THE English Bar,) General Law and Bankruptcy Practitioner. Office No. 1 Park-place, corner Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 135 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 35 by 54, with library and billiard-room extension 57 by 19 feet; lot 35 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

TO BE LET OR SOLD—THE BROWN-STONE English basement, four-story house, 20x70x100, containing 17 rooms, with every known modern improvement, No. 341 West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., opposite the grounds of the Blind Asylum; a remarkably fine and healthy location. For terms apply to
C. LADIARD, No. 13 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., consisting of three full lots; fine house with all modern improvements; good-sized stable and beautiful garden; possession immediately. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house 133 feet 4 inches west of 8th-av., in 48th-st.; built in the best manner; 16.8x48 feet deep; three stories and basement, high stoop, built in the best manner. Apply at No. 153 West 48th-st., to JAMES BLACKHURST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.—WANTED. A MEdium-sized brick or brown-stone house in a good location, for which half cash will be paid and the balance in ready-made clothing, which may be selected from a wholesale stock at cost price. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

FOR SALE—NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone front house on East 79th-st., near Madison-av., and overlooking Central Park; terms easy. Apply to GEORGE DOUGLAS, No. 293 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front and elegant house, No. 273 Lexington-av., Murray Hill, between 37th and 38th sts.; house and lot full size; location first-class. For price and terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HARLEM, modern houses, brick, brown-stone and frame; $8,000, $11,000, $13,500, $17,500, $25,000, $45,000; terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-STORY modern brick house, on 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; connection with sewer; possession at once,
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 191 Broadway,
Brooklyn Insurance Co.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. FOR SALE—Four full lots north side 55th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; terms made to suit.
R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, CONtaining eight rooms, near the ocean and the Shrewsbury river, within half-mile of station on Seashore Railroad, one mile from Port Washington, five from Red Bank, and twelve from Long Branch. Communication several times daily by steamboat and railway. Milk, fruit, vegetables and stabling furnished, if desired. Rent $350. Inquire of Mrs. M. L. PARKER, Black Point, or of N. L. BRUNDAGE, Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED, AT Poughkeepsie, a first-class residence, on one of the finest streets in the city. The house is spacious, with every convenience, and stands in the centre of nine acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c. finely shaded; fruits of all kinds in great abundance. This is one of the most desirable places offered for sale or to rent. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., THE HOUSE and grounds known as the Holden Place; convenient to this City by rail and boat in about 30 minutes to foot of Wall-st. The house is partly furnished, the garden well stocked with fruit, plenty of trees, and fine view of the bay. Will be let for the Summer or the year. Apply to J. DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—The subscriber has a new house and stable to let by the year or month, with about four acres of ground, or less, pleasantly situated, about one and a half miles from the Village of Westport, Conn., and about the same distance from the Depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. DANIEL BURR.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID, FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Oragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME front office in one of the most desirable locations in the City, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place. The office may be entirely disconnected from the store if desired, it having a separate entrance from the street. Some storage room may be had, if wanted.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—PLEASantly situated near village of Newtown, Long Island; 12 rooms, bath and water-closet, ice-house, filled; two large vegetable gardens; plenty of small fruits and shade trees; immediate possession. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 240 acres, very low.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE GENTLEMAN'S furnished residence at Clifton, Staten Island, with stable, coachhouse, lodge, bathhouse, &c.; also a villa partially furnished. For particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 23 South William-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, with grounds and stable; has abundance of fruit; beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, in the Highlands. Terms moderate. Apply to E. W. MITCHELL, No. 5 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON LAKE Mahopac, at the southwest end, near Dean's Hotel, one of the finest places on the lake, about 3 acres, with full dockage privilege; rent $500, or for sale for $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND fifth floors, together or separate, No. 254 Broadway, between Warren and Murray sts.; one of the best stands in the City for any mercantile business or for insurance or other office. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER, AT Newtown, L. I., 20 minutes from the City, a house, barn and four acres land, with evergreens, shrubbery, and abundance of fruit. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD, for gentlemen only, in a first-class house near Fifth-av. Hotel, owned and occupied by a private family of two adults only. Address C. D., Box No. 2,217 Post-office.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT NEW-ROchelle, on Lather's Hill, a few minutes from depot, a small cottage and garden, charmingly furnished. Apply, by mail, to New-Rochelle or on the premises, to R. W. GULAGER.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—AT ROCKAWAY, OPPOSITE THE Old Pavilion Grounds, half an acre of land, cottage, ten rooms, well furnished throughout; new icehouse, filled; china, glass, &c.; rent $700 for season. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MOTT HAVEN, VILLA PLACE; a stylish new house, nine rooms and cellar, water, gas; $45 monthly; possession immediately, no charge for May. CHAS. EMMONS, 5 Beekman-st., Room 5.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT MAcomb's Dam, Westchester side, for the Summer months or year. House partly furnished. Apply to A. & M. S. THOMPSON, No. 33 Nassau-st.

NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, or single rooms to let, without board, at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED SECOND floor parlor bedroom to let to a single gentleman at reasonable rates. Inquire at No. 231 Sullivan-st., near Amity.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—At Pelham, near Long Island Sound, with stable, icehouse, &c., fruit and shade trees, garden, lawn, &c. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

AT YONKERS—A NEAT COTTAGE TO LET, furnished, (very cheap,) near the river; five minutes' walk from depot; only $75 per month. Address JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

$6.000 FOR COTTAGE HOUSE—TEN rooms and barn, near Stamford, with four acres in garden and fruits, all in order; fine view of Sound. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, 180 ACRES, two sets of buildings, choice fruit, every way desirable; will exchange for Brooklyn property. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PLACE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Crugers, on the Hudson River, on high ground; first-class in every respect. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements, three stories, basement, &c., in good order, 118th-st; good locality; rent $900. Apply at No. 126 East 35th-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT, AT REduced rates. For printed lists apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 918 BROADWAY.—TO LET—SUITES of nicely furnished rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st., without board.

TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen only. Apply at No. 125 Sullivan-st., New-York.

AT STATEN ISLAND—TWO FURNISHED cottages at Brighton, in the best location; for one year, $2,000. Apply to J. W. SIMMONS, Jr., 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY OR IN SUITE, to let, without board, at 15 University-place.

STORE NORTHWEST CORNER MURRAY and Church sts. to let. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSES IN THIS CITY FOR CASH customers. Prices from $8,000 to $18,000. Owners only will answer. G. S. DYE, No. 128 Broadway, in basement.

WANTED—A WOOL HAT FACTORY OR A woolen factory in the vicinity of New-York. Address Box No. 3,544 New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

C. L. M. WILL FIND LETTER AT PROPER office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS with a bountiful table and perfect neatness can now be had in a first-class house with all the modern improvements, at No. 189 Jersey-av., Jersey City. Call and examine, &c.

BOARDING.—NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., (LATE Mrs. S. A. Faulkner's,) to let, with board, a suite of rooms, second floor, front; also, for single gentlemen.

BOARD—ON MADISON-AV., IN A STRICTLY private family, with the first and second floors furnished or unfurnished; can be had by a party wishing to live elegantly, liberally and exclusively. Address, with real name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN of refinement: a well-furnished room, with closet, in a house with modern conveniences, up town; private family preferred; terms $10 per week. Address J. WISTAR, Box No. 849 Post-office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXPErience in teaching wishes to board with a family in the country where lessons in music, French and Italian may be taken as payment. Address M. R., Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, in a private family, may be obtained in West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Address B. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, at No. 133 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; brown-stone house; terms moderate.

NO. 306 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV. —In a private family, a front and back room and hall bedroom, furnished, with or without board; hot and cold water; ample closets; good references required.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 15 EAST 18TH-ST., (OLD NUMBER 20.) —Furnished room to let to a gentleman without board.

APARTMENTS—LARGE AND SMALL, AND with or without partial or full board or private table. No. 117 9th-st., west of Broadway.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a few elegant rooms, bath attached: private family.

NO. 132 WEST 12TH-ST.—BOARD FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—THOSE WISHING board on Catskill Mountains, can find large, airy rooms at the Hunter Hotel, ten miles west of the Mountain House. Good trout stream in vicinity. Terms reasonable. Address E. H. LAYMAN, Proprietor, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A LITTLE child, with all the comforts and attractions of a luxurious strictly private home, and a mother's full protection, can be had for the Summer or permanently, where there are no small children, by addressing, with name, LYLE, Box No. 13, Station G.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June; references given and required. Address Box No. 145 Post-office, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO families, at a pleasant farm-house in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York. Address C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE ROOMS with board in a farmhouse at Boundbrook, can be obtained from June 1: location delightful. For particulars inquire at No. 347 West 22d-st.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY BOARD CAN be had at Croton immediately, on the Hudson River and near railroad depot; house and furniture entirely new; three suites of rooms for families; croquet grounds and spacious groves attached; hot and cold water baths; good bathing and fishing in the bay; location dry and healthy; schools and churches convenient. Apply to C. M. TELLER, No. 108 Leonard-st., New-York, or the Misses TOMPKINS, on the premises.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, REsiding in the central part of one of the choicest cities on the Hudson, will take two children, girls between the ages of 8 and 12, to board, giving them the same care and instruction their two children, girls of the same age, receive; references exchanged. Address WM. MACGEORGE, JR., No. 565 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—SIX good rooms, with parlor, for one or more families, Episcopalians; location unsurpassed; 15 minutes from depot; one hour and a quarter from City, by Harlem Railroad. Address H. M. C., Post-office Box No. 45, White Plains, N. Y.

BOARD IN CATSKILL.—COMMODIOUS house, pleasant, airy rooms, commanding one of the finest views of the mountains; good references given and required; none but first class need apply. Direct Mrs. H. S. TUTHILL, care of S. S. Day, Esq.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, 20th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
100,000 pounds GREEN RIO COFFEE, in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each. Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.
25,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each.
Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.
Full chop samples of the coffee and samples of the beans must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
The coffee and beans will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island and City Prison. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a stable and forage-room at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, 84 feet long by 30 feet wide, and 12 feet high to eaves, with addition 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, with shingle roof, and built of best seasoned lumber.
Plans and specifications for the proposed work can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid are requested to call and examine the same. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of —— dollars, for the faithful performance thereof.
The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building" Stable and Forage-room at Fort Hamilton, and addressed to the undersigned at this office, who will furnish all further information.
By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Ass't Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing, by contract, the following named musical instruments, viz.: Two E flat cornets, one E flat alto, one B flat tenor, one E flat tuba, one baritone, one pair cymballs, Turkish; one D clarionet, one E flat clarionet, six small drum heads, three small drum cords, three bass drum cords. The brass instruments to be with rotary valves.
The above-named instruments are to be plain but good, and suitable for the purpose for which intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.
For further information inquire at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to
Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.
BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the supply of (7,400) seven thousand four hundred tons of coal, at Barrancas, Fla.
Payment to be made in Government funds.
The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to Purchase Coal," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District
Atlanta, Ga.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET. Mr. Boothroyd Fairclough as Hamlet.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, KING HENRY IV. Mr. James H. Hackett as Sir John Falstaff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE WORRELL SISTERS. FRA DIAVOLO and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MACBETH and THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent of a Cleveland paper says that in a coal mine near Akron, O., a day or two since, a miner, having prepared a blast and set fire to the match, retired to an adjoining "room" for safety from the effects of the explosion. After waiting a reasonable time, and the blast seeming to "hold fire," he approached to a point where he could, with his body protected, peep around a corner to see what was going on. Just then the charge exploded, shooting the "priming-rod," (a piece of gas-pipe) through the man's head. Strange to say, he was alive and answered some questions more than twenty-four hours after the occurrence.

A young woman, named SUSAN MACK, residing at No. 101½ Ninth-avenue, last night attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. From papers found on her person it is supposed that she preferred self-destruction rather than an anticipated revelation of her character in a case of seduction, in which she was to have appeared to-day, in the Marine Court, as plaintiff against a man named WM. MAHONEY. A Police officer found the unfortunate women in the street, and conveyed her to Bellevue Hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.

A man named JOHN SEELY, a blacksmith by trade, was brutally murdered at Saginaw, Mich., on Thursday, night by a shoemaker named EDWARD R. KING, at a boarding-house on Water-street. KING stabbed his victim four or five times in the side, either of which would have killed him, beside inflicting a fearful gash on the back of the neck. SEELY must have died instantly. KING succeeded in making his escape. The parties were room-mates and had a little quarrel, when, clinching each other, the deed was committed. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and an unmarried man.

The Auburn *Advertiser* says that twenty-three years ago, Secretary SEWARD had the honor of fixing names to a triplet of girl babies, children of Mrs. ANDREW WALSH, of Jefferson County. Two of these daughters still live. Last Christmas one of them wrote him a letter, reminding him of the pleasant little episode, which it seems she had not forgotten. The Secretary replied kindly, and a few days ago sent the young ladies each a Bible and a five-twenty United States Bond of $50.

EX-GOV. FOOTE, of Mississippi, has published in the St. Louis *Democrat* the first of a series of articles on universal suffrage. In this article, which is very long, he alludes to the question of woman's suffrage as a grave and interesting matter, and contends that the influence of the gentler and purer sex is wanting to keep our country exempt from the horrors of foreign or domestic war, and from various other evils of an alarming character.

Two of the men reported to have been killed by the terrible accident at the Union Iron Works in Buffalo, on Thursday afternoon, are still alive. The owners of the works have employed the best medical skill to look after the wounded, and have done everything in their power to relieve the sufferings of those injured. The inquest will be commenced this afternoon.

In the Circuit Court, at Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, the case of JOHN HALL and JOSEPH ROBBINS, who are charged with the murder of HENRY A. HOLTZ, in that city, in January, 1866, was called up, stricken from the docket with leave to reinstate, and the accused discharged because of the absence of six important witnesses, whose whereabouts are unknown.

Rev. H. J. MORTON, D. D., of Philadelphia, preached the anniversary sermon of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, last evening, at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. The audience was large and the service full of interest.

GOV. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, while in Washington, procured allowances of $131,437 in war claims for his State, and there is said to be a favorable prospect for the settlement of the remainder, which are still before the Auditor.

President JOHNSON, although unable to state definitely that he will be able to attend the Masonic ceremonies at Boston on St. John's Day, has expressed his intention of visiting New-England at some time during the ensuing Summer.

The City Council of Mobile recently prescribed a gray uniform for the Police, but Gen. SWAYNE, by order of Gen. POPE, has informed the Mayor that no uniform copying that of the rebel army can be worn by them.

Gen. SHERMAN, who has returned to St. Louis from his conference with Gen. HANCOCK, is said to have expressed the opinion that an extended Indian war is not imminent.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, our Washington dispatches say, will accept the mission to Prussia.

Chief-Justice CHASE has nominated about one-third of the registrars in bankruptcy.

A woman's suffrage association has been formed in St. Louis.

An extensive robbery of valuable furs was perpetrated in Philadelphia on Saturday night.

Gen. GRANT and staff visited the scene of his victories around Richmond yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church continued in Session on Saturday. Little business of special importance was transacted. A charge of gross violation of the established order of the Church, in the use of human psalmody, was preferred by Rev. Dr. DOUGLAS against Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, both gentlemen being at the time members of Synod.

A decree of divorce was granted Saturday by the Supreme Court, Judge SUTHERLAND presiding, in the action entitled JOHANNA D. HARMAN vs. CYRUS M. HARMAN. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff. The decree was granted for the reason that it appeared that at the time defendant married the plaintiff he had another wife living.

A man named DENNIS QUINN was found near his own residence in Hudson-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, in a dying condition. He was removed by the Police, but expired before reaching the Hospital. It is supposed that he had been injured in a street brawl.

The number of deaths recorded as having occurred in this City, during the week ending Saturday, was 338, exclusive of deaths in the Blackwell's Island institutions. This indicates that the City is in a healthier condition than at the corresponding time for several years past.

HENRY DAVIS, who shot himself through the head on Wednesday, died Saturday at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. ROSENBERG and Mrs. DAVIS have been arrested and held to bail to await the result of the inquest to-day. They both deny their guilt.

A game of base ball was played at Morrisania Saturday between the Union Club of that place and the Atlanta Club of Tremont. The Union Club won the game by a score of 48 to 16.

A forged check for $17,500, purporting to be signed by the officers of the Board of Education, was recently paid by the Broadway Bank.

Business in produce and merchandise was quite spirited on Saturday. Flour fell off 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Wheat favored buyers decidedly. Corn and Cotton closed heavily. Rye, Oats and Pork were firmer. Freights were very quiet, with 561 vessels of all classes in port.

The Negro Vote at the South.

The negro vote in the Southern States has become a prize of which rival political parties will sharply contest the possession. It is large and quite likely to be compact—and any party which can secure it may reasonably hope to get power thereby, provided it keeps its white strength at the same time.

It is perfectly natural that the Southern whites should not regard the invasion of Northern missionaries among them with complacency. They address the negroes mainly. Their meetings are made up of colored people almost entirely, and the arguments addressed to them consist very largely of appeals against the whites. The negroes are reminded that the whites who now seek their votes are those who formerly held them as slaves, and they are warned against putting any confidence in them. However much they may disavow any such purpose, the direct tendency of such harangues is to array the blacks against the whites—to convince them that their interests are hostile—that they have nothing in common, and that the negroes must look to those Anti-Slavery men in the North, who have always been their friends, for aid and support.

Naturally enough, the whites of the South resent this. They regard it as unfriendly, and as likely to involve the worst results. It tends still further to disorganize the industry of the South, and to retard the development of its resources. It is impossible that the blacks and whites of the South should be mustered into opposing camps politically, without a consequent hostility in all the relations of life. Their only hope lies in harmony of sentiment, based on a conviction of harmony of interest. And the systematic crusade which is now going on, and which tends directly to a disturbance of these relations, may very well cause disquiet and resentment to the whites in the Southern States.

But they must remember that there is but one way of meeting it. They may not like it, but they cannot resist it. Judge KELLEY, Senator WILSON, Mr. GREELEY and WENDELL PHILLIPS have a perfect right to traverse the Southern States, to form and organize political parties and to address the people, black and white, on any subjects and in any terms they choose. This is one of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and the fact that it has been denied so long, only makes the people all the more determined that it shall be freely exercised now. We may call these men incendiaries;—perhaps they may be incendiaries alike in their motives and their efforts;—but they cannot be suppressed. Judge KELLEY was right when he told the meeting at Mobile that he had the whole army of the United States at his back, and could say whatever he pleased. A more considerate and generous man than Judge KELLEY would scarcely have boasted of this advantage in argument,—but his boast was true nevertheless. He had a right to speak to them and to say anything he pleased;—and if that right was denied, he had the army of the United States to enforce it. There is no point on which the people of the North are more sensitive than this, of the absolute right of Free Speech, in every State and section of the nation. They have been denied it hitherto,—and they regard any attempt to deny or restrict it now as simply an attempt to revive the worst features of the system of Slavery which they have overthrown.

There is but one way in which the Southern people can meet this Northern movement and prevent any evil consequences they may apprehend from it,—and that is by *counter movements* of the same kind. If Northern men seek the negro vote, *they* must seek it also. If Northern men make speeches, they must make speeches too. They may be at a disadvantage in addressing those whom they have held as slaves. It may be difficult to silence or soothe the resentments aroused by appeals to the prejudices and passions of the past. Northern demagogues may make promises to the negroes, of confiscation, of political office and of special favors from the Government, which it may be hard to offset or to meet. But they must try it. There is no other way. These are always the conditions of political freedom everywhere. If they can be met successfully,—if men can be convinced by such appeals and led to identify their own interest with the public good,—very well. If not, time and experience must be left to do their work. Their lessons may be hard and costly,—but in the end they will be effective.

We see that in the midst of the political confusion which prevails in New-Orleans, this necessity is beginning to make itself felt. Men see the folly and futility of protesting against movements which they cannot prevent,—and of denouncing a state of things they cannot change. A party has been organized on the basis of discarding all the divisions and distinctions of the past,—of accepting the facts and conditions of the present, and of appealing to all the people with sole regard to the future prosperity and welfare of the State and nation. They propose (1) to cause a registry of every person, black and white, entitled to vote under the act of Congress; (2) to canvass the voters of all classes with both oral and printed arguments; (3) to select candidates and urge their election on the ground of oblivion of all political antecedents, of integrity and intelligence and the confidence of all voters without regard to color or condition. Such a movement, followed up with vigor, steadiness and wisdom, cannot fail to bring the political organizations of the South into harmony with the wants and necessities of the day; and this will inevitably be followed by a corresponding political reorganization in the North.

The direct aim of the extreme school of Republican politicians just now is to secure to themselves the compact negro vote of the South. They seek to do this by planting distrust between them and the whites,—by arraying them against each other as necessarily and permanently hostile in interest. An able and intelligent correspondent of the TIMES, writing from Lynchburgh, Va., a few days since, pointed out two inevitable results from the success of this endeavor: First, a corresponding consolidation of the *white* vote of the South, whenever the consolidation of the black vote takes place;—and second, the inevitable defeat of the latter, inasmuch as it is outnumbered by the white vote two to one in the South at large, and in nearly every Southern State. The very effort, therefore, which these crusaders are making to secure their own success tends inevitably to their defeat. It is to be hoped that the Republican Party will perceive and realize this drift of political events, in time to throw off the responsibility of it, and so escape the destruction which it involves.

Constitutional Conventions—Maryland and New-York.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention has entered upon its work with an imperfect conception of some of the changes wrought by the rebellion. The declaration of rights, reported from a Committee appointed to draft the fundamentals of the State Government, affirms the competency of colored persons to testify as witnesses, but recognizes the suffrage as the exclusive right of white citizens. The maintenance of this distinction may serve the temporary purposes of the party that favors it, but it is a mistake as well in reference to the permanent interests of the Conservative element as to the avoidance of angry agitation. What the Southern States will be compelled to grant, and what the North will gradually but surely and voluntarily concede, the Border States will try in vain to withhold. In other respects the proposed new declaration of Maryland presents little that is noteworthy. The ancient affirmation that "we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equally free," and so forth, is omitted, and the following article is introduced, being the only one that can be construed to be a reference to the recent conflict:

> "ART. 44. That the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of this State, apply as well in time of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government, and tends to anarchy and despotism."

The Maryland Conventionists are evidently behind the great body of the South. But that is not a reason for complying with the extremists' demand, and setting aside the Convention altogether by act of Congress. It is a case for Home Missionary effort on the part of those who would not drive the black voting power, as a mass, to the side of the Radicals.

In New-York the approaching Convention continues to excite very little interest. Here and there suggestions appear, but they are for the most part either partisan in their tendency, or give undue prominence to special subjects, to the prejudice of the general object. Partisan considerations thus govern one form of the discussion, while others are ventilated with a too exclusive reference to the views of the legal profession. Those parts of the Constitution which relate to the administration of justice, should be among the matters most thoroughly reformed. Our judiciary system neither commands the respect of lawyers nor the confidence of the public, and the administration of the law is so fraught with delays and difficulties and costs, as to be in the main a contrivance for withholding justice. To revise and perhaps reconstruct it, however, philosophical jurists are needed, as distinguished from pettifoggers on one hand, or mere politicians, whether Republicans or Democrats, on the other. Little can be hoped for so long as political availability supersedes other tests of judicial fitness, or until law reform be interpreted to mean something else than the interests of lawyers.

The fiscal policy of the State is another question from which politics should be divorced. For the ease and rapidity with which debt is created under the present Constitution, neither party can honestly condemn the other. Both have helped to pile up the debt which now oppresses the industry of the State. On financial—not political—reasons we must rely for changes that will restrain the recklessness of municipalities, and take from the Legislature the power of authorizing debt except in specific and very limited contingencies. Still further to guard the interests of tax-payers and check the corruption of legislators, the solid business members of the Convention must be relied upon to arrest the system of special legislation and subject all enterprises and corporations to general laws. Left to themselves, the partisans on either side would probably oppose so wide a restriction upon the power of the Legislature, though experience has shown that few amendments are more urgently required.

Following the same general principle, it is important that cities and towns be protected against the partisan possibilities of the Legislature by a more complete definition of their powers. The notorious misgovernment of this City, under the influence of universal suffrage, has necessitated and justified interferences for which, on general grounds, there could be no defence. These interferences, however, being excused by circumstances exceptional in their nature, should be regarded as temporary expedients, to last until some safe and harmonious system of City government be constructed, and no longer.

Again, if the Convention be not under partisan control, we may hope for changes in a direction that will lessen the dangers of Democracy. Reform through the narrowing of the franchise it were futile to propose. The voting power, as now possessed, cannot be lessened—it must, indeed, be widened, to embrace blacks as well as whites; but its evils may be diminished by restricting its exercise to a comparatively small number of officers. The subordinate members of the State Government, for instance, might be appointees of the Governor; the Judges and Sheriffs might be removed from the range of partisan nominations, and the elected officers of municipalities, large and small, might be brought down to very few, and these with authority to appoint their respective subordinates.

The canal system is another subject that calls for enlightened attention, if we would secure to the State a continuance of its commercial supremacy. The West will not forever suffer its vast interests to be the sport of factions at Albany, and with the Convention will rest the responsibility of laying the basis of a canal policy suited to the exigencies of the time, and securing for it more efficient administration than now seems possible.

These are all large questions—questions that would test the capacity of the ablest delegates, and afford scope for the most independent. Their discussion and solution would be more satisfactory were the people of the State less obviously apathetic in regard to them. For good or evil, however, the Convention will act upon them, or, by non-action, will leave things to go on as now through another term of years. Hence the desirableness of multiplying expressions of intelligent opinion, after the manner of a "representation" now in course of signature in Brooklyn.

The strongest Convention and the most discreet would be aided by indications of this character, and there is, therefore, all the more necessity for doing what can be done to impress with right ideas the coming Convention, which will certainly not be over-strong, and probably not over-wise.

The Wheat Crops.

It seems to be a hard struggle with those who are interested in keeping the price of breadstuffs up to the figure of the past eighteen months, to give practical effect to their views. They have given the utmost prominence to reports of exceptional shipments of flour and wheat from San Francisco to Atlantic ports. They have made the most of the reshipment of one or more cargoes of American grain from Liverpool to this side. They have counted largely on the severity of the Winter which is past, and on the backwardness of the Spring which is present. They have had their touters abroad in nearly every grain-growing district from the Genesee Valley to Central Virginia, all inspired with the same spirit of soothsaying, and all more or less prepared to advance opinions foretokening a failure for the year in our greatest staple.

No one who cares to sift agricultural reports, whether of an official or casual character, need be led astray by that sort of speculative testimony for which a stipulated price is paid. The really reliable reports from all the great grain-growing districts, North and South, are as favorable as the average (for the same season) of the last ten years. The prospect along what may be called the great wheat-belt of the Northwest, including the larger portions of Central and Southern Michigan, Northern Ohio, Northern Illinois, and Wisconsin has never been better than it is this year. Not only do the trustworthy accounts agree, that the season, backward as it seems, has been especially favorable to the Fall wheat; but they agree, as well, that a far greater breadth of ground has been sown than for several years back.

It is too soon, of course, speaking of these higher latitudes, to form any positive conclusions as to what the actual harvesting may be. But it is well, since the grain speculators are busily at work decrying the prospects for the coming crop, that we should carefully sift every item of evidence and see how far they are likely to swindle us.

Travel, if you please, even into the middle and higher districts of South Carolina; the concurrent statement of the planters is that their wheat crop has given no such promise for the last six years as it does this season. There, too, it must be remembered, a much closer estimate may *now* be formed of the prospective returns than in the Northern or Northwestern States. The crop is nearer maturity. Those who are speculating on famine prices for the coming year may try, for the time, to conceal these facts from themselves and from the public if they choose. Three or four weeks of even moderately fair weather will set them sadly astray in their calculations. The multitude of consumers meanwhile have fair reason to take courage.

Mr. Seward's Proposal for an American Peace Conference—Renewal of the Spanish War with Chili.

Our Havana correspondent, under date of the 14th inst., conveys to us the important news that active preparations are going on in that quarter for the renewal of the Spanish war with Chili and Peru. The Spanish Pacific squadron had already left its anchorage in the West Indies, and it was quickly to be followed by an additional number of war vessels, including two iron-clads, the *Numancia* and the *Tetuan*. The former is a huge iron-clad frigate and ram—a most formidable ship of thirty-nine heavy guns—which has been employed in all the previous operations on the Chilian coast. The naval force of Spain is on this occasion under command of Admiral NUNEZ, who will be remembered as the officer who bombarded the City of Valparaiso last year against the remonstrance of Gen. KILPATRICK and Commodore RODGERS. In sending him back to the field of his former exploits, with an increased naval force, the Spanish authorities evidently intend that he shall prosecute the remorseless policy which he enforced against the recalcitrant enemies of Spain last year.

This action of Spain in renewing the war against the allied South American Republics is of especial interest to this country in connection with the effort made by Secretary SEWARD some months ago to procure the settlement of the quarrel through a Conference to be held in the City of Washington. In December last Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to proffer his friendly offices to the belligerents; and, in accordance with this suggestion, the Secretary of State immediately issued a circular letter to the several parties concerned, submitting propositions for the assemblage of plenipotentiaries of Spain and the South American Powers, "authorized to treat of all matters in difference between the belligerent parties, jointly and severally, and to consider and agree upon terms of a permanent peace, which shall be equal, just and honorable to all the belligerents."

This proposal for a Conference was in due course of time (in February last) accepted in behalf of Spain; and there were good hopes that it would likewise be accepted by the other parties, and that the Peace Conference, with Mr. SEWARD as President, would be duly convened in Washington on the 1st of April, as provided by the diplomatic circular.

We understand, however, that the Government of Chili positively refused to accede to the terms of the proposal. The Chilenos felt irreparably wronged by the Spanish bombardment of the City of Valparaiso, and by the insulting language and conduct of Admiral NUNEZ at that time. They were, in fact, rather anxious that the Spaniards should again try their hands on the Chilian coast, for they had an idea that they could get even with them, and perhaps something more. They went to work providing for the reception of the Spanish fleet on its next visit—erecting coast defences, mounting guns, and even preparing something in the shape of monitors.

This refusal of Chili to enter into negotiations baulked Mr. SEWARD's scheme for an April Conference. And now, it seems that Spain, acknowledging the position of Chili, is ready to renew the war with greater vigor than ever.

It is impossible for our Government to do anything more in the matter, at this stage of affairs. Our sympathies have been entirely with the South American Republics throughout the long quarrel with Spain. We narrowly escaped a difficulty with Spain in their behalf at the time of the bombardment of Valparaiso in April of last year. On that occasion Commodore RODGERS, who was then at Valparaiso with the monitor *Monadnock*, could hardly be restrained from springing at the Spanish squadron and "blowing it out of the water," which he believed would be easy work for the *Monadnock* and her four 500-pounders. Our Minister (Gen. KILPATRICK) also made persistent attempts at mediation in the interest of Chili, and labored with some effect to modify the designs of the Spanish Admiral. But while we have taken these steps against Spanish aggression, we are cut off from any claim to interfere with the present belligerent action of Spain. Spain accepted our proposal for a Conference; Chili refused it. Spain expressed her willingness for a pacific settlement of the quarrel; Chili remains fixed in her determination to obtain a settlement only through war. We may admire the pluck of Chili in taking up a quarrel not originally her own, and her persistency in defying the naval power of Spain, which has been felt in the streets of her principal city. But until one party as well as the other can agree to submit the case to a Conference, we must confine ourselves to merely continuing the proffer of our friendly offices.

Our Public Markets.

The concern of the Common Council for the marketing conveniences of the community have led to a tour of inspection by the Standing Committee on that branch of City administration. Their report, which will be completed to-day, ought to be of very general interest; and its accuracy of statement can be readily put to the test by the hundreds of thousands of both sexes, and of nearly all ages, who have to crowd into the sheds that stand us in the stead of decent market buildings.

We learn from the report that Washington Market is in admirable condition, and, withal, exceedingly clean. On such matters, tastes and opinions will naturally differ widely, according to the early-formed habits of those who undertake to be the judges.

It has been a very prevalent belief among people who practice cleanliness in their own homes, that there are few more filthy places within the City than Washington Market. The flooring of that composite edifice, saturated with every conceivable kind of exudation from fish and flesh and lard and butter stands during a long series of years, sends up, in return, at all hours of the day and night, a combination of odors at which even moderately strong stomachs revolt—especially in hot weather. The rafters, partitions and roofing correspond as nearly to the condition of the flooring as long accumulations of partly-moistened dust, interspersed with heavy coats of mould and curtains of cobweb (almost as solid as the timbers of the structure) can make them. This, to the apprehension of every tidy housekeeper doing business at Washington Market, is the present picture and realization of the building which our Market Committee certify to be "in good condition and very clean."

By the certificate of the Committee those of our citizens who do the principal part of their kitchen-shopping at Washington Market can form their own estimate of how things are elsewhere. The inspectors are candid enough to admit that "West Washington Market is in a decidedly wretched condition." The roof leaks whenever there comes a rain-storm—and that has been almost a daily occurrence for several months past.

The Spring-street Market after heavy rains is, ordinarily, in a condition similar to that of West Washington. The floors are lower than the street. After heavy rains they are flooded. The venders of meats, on these occasions, "stand in water six inches deep."

Early in the present week we shall have the Market Committee's report in its complete form. We are, however, advised beforehand that the Committee's recommendations extend mainly to a new outlay for repairing the roof of the West Washington Market, and for raising the flooded floor of the Spring-street Market. This sort of improvement is neither radical nor new. It has been going on for a generation or more. It is a kind of improvement to which the market lessees have no objection—which does not interfere with their vested interests, and for which they can afford to be taxed without grumbling. It is also one of those improvements which the Common Council may sanction without any loss, so far as its special interests are concerned. The full report promised to-day may, therefore, be expected to carry sufficient weight with it to insure its adoption.

Woman's Suffrage in Missouri—Reported Failure—Gen. Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 19.

A Woman's Suffrage Association has been organized in this city, and some of our most prominent ladies have been elected officers. Active measures are being taken in this city and throughout the State to shape public opinion so as to effect a revision of the Constitution conferring the right of suffrage on women.

A report says that a large oil manufacturing company in this city has failed. It is stated that local attachments amounting to $93,000 have been placed on it, and its property is now in the hands of the Sheriff.

Gen. SHERMAN returned from Fort Harker, Kansas, yesterday. He is reported to have said: "We can have Indian war or not, as we choose." He says parties in Kansas desire war, but don't think they will be gratified.

Heavy Robbery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 19.

Last night the fur store of the Messrs. WOMRATH, in this city, was robbed of 356 Hudson Bay sables, undressed, ten dozen chinchillas, dressed, and other valuable furs. One thousand dollars reward has been offered for the recovery of the goods, and $500 for the arrest of the thieves.

MINOR TOPICS.

Out of thirty-six steamers which now traverse the Atlantic just *four* carry the American flag and are American steamers. This is all the war has left us. The *Alabamas*, built, equipped and backed by foreign Powers, have succeeded in sweeping American commerce from the ocean, leaving only the *Arago* and *Fulton*, running to Havre, and the *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, running to Bremen, all owned by an American company, as the sole remaining representatives of American commerce. They have been kept afloat thus far by receiving from our Government the postage on letters they carry to Europe. But this is at an end. The British, French and German merchants in this City have petitioned the *American* Government to refuse them permission to carry any portion of the mails—and *the Postmaster General has granted their request!* No mails are to be made up for these American steamers. No man is to send letters, hereafter, to Europe under the American flag. The foreign steamers exact a surrender of this last remnant of American commerce,—and our Government grants it. The pretext is that these vessels are *slow*. Even if this were true, the Government is guilty of a very culpable surrender of American interests in allowing them to be driven off the ocean. But they are quite as fast, and make as good voyages, as many of those by which they have been supplanted. Besides, these merchants were not compelled to send their letters by them. They could mark them for any steamers they pleased. But this was not the point; American steamers have no business on the ocean—and they have been driven off accordingly.

Rev. Dr. BACON has singular notions—or rather notions which are getting to be singular—about the rights of opinion in this country. He says he makes no opposition to those who think that the temperance cause is benefited by prohibitory laws; he only claims for himself and others the "privilege of having our own opinions on such questions of public policy without being regarded as unfaithful to the temperance reformation." But this is precisely what he cannot have. Conceding such a privilege as this is to surrender one of the strongest and most serviceable weapons in the armory of fanaticism. When men of this class determine that any particular measure is desirable, their only object is to bring a majority over to their side, and then the measure can be forced upon the community; *how* this is to be done is a matter of secondary importance altogether. Argument, if that will answer; persuasion, if that has the requisite force; low denunciation, abuse, personal calumny, if these become requisite, are lawful weapons in such a righteous war. And to concede the right of other people to differ from them is to concede the right of wrong-doing, and they are far too wise to think of that. "Those who are not *with* us are against us," and are to be driven out and exterminated accordingly. This has been the motto and the working basis of fanatics in all times; and strange as it may appear, notwithstanding the progress of the age, and the glorious freedom of our institutions, a great deal of human nature still survives.

WENDELL PHILLIPS recently allowed himself to allude to President JOHNSON as of dissipated habits. He did not assert it, but simply assumed it as a notorious fact which could and should be taken into account in political estimates. A year or two ago, when the crusade against the President was especially hot and reckless, this imputation, with a dozen others equally damaging, was dragged into the service and the whole public mind was filled and saturated with it. It can do the President little good now to correct any of these stories, as it can do him little harm to repeat them. But we believe it is universally known by all who have the best means of knowing, that there is not a syllable of truth in this assumption,—that Mr. JOHNSON's personal habits have been rigidly and severely abstemious ever since he has been in the Presidential office. We think Mr. PHILLIPS has had abundant opportunities to satisfy himself of this fact, and that he ought not to repeat personal calumnies of this kind without taking more pains to ascertain their real character than he has done in this instance. A public man is unquestionably open to criticism, and no one may rightly complain of its severity, provided it is just and true. But Mr. PHILLIPS is himself a man of too much prominence and responsibility to deal with any man's private character as if it were a matter of no importance whether what he said of it were true or false. In this instance we have not a shadow of doubt—and we do not speak without some knowledge on the subject—that what he has said of the President is utterly without foundation.

President JOHNSON recently addressed a note to Mr. DEFREES, the Superintendent of the Government printing-office, asking that he would give work to a poor printer whom he had known in Tennessee, and whom he knew to be needy and deserving. Mr. DEFREES replied that the President had no claims on him, and that letters from the White House could have no weight in regard to appointments. Mr. DEFREES must have liberal and generous ideas of public service, as well as a high notion of personal courtesy. The security of our Government would probably be endangered if it were understood that the President of the United States had sufficient influence to get work for a poor type-setter in the Government printing-office. We can understand now the anxiety of Congress to keep Mr. DEFREES in that position. He seems to be exactly the kind of person needed to carry into effect the paltry ideas of the extremists. A man of larger notions might have complied with the President's request, and then what would have become of the country?

A cargo of wheat recently passed westward through Syracuse which was originally shipped from San Francisco for France, and brought thence to New-York and sent to Chicago. This is a very curious illustration of the sinuous channels which commerce sometimes makes for itself. It is not likely that shipments of grain from California, for Illinois, by way of France will become general.

The colored people in portions of the South, especially in New-Orleans, are protesting against female suffrage. They probably do not think that women are qualified to vote. Perhaps they will consent to a qualified suffrage for the female sex—either one of property or intelligence. We fear the extremists will not find their new *protégés* fully up to their ideas of reform and progress in all cases.

A letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, published in Mr. ATKINSON's very able and interesting pamphlet on the subject of Revenue, states that out of the whole population of the United States only 450,000 persons paid a tax upon incomes,—in other words, that out of the thirty-five millions of our people, less than half a million have incomes of more than $600 a year. Those who have less than that evidently need it all to live on, and thus spend all they earn. The great mass of the people, therefore, pay taxes only indirectly, through the duties or the imposts imposed on the articles they consume; and if these are increased, their wages must be increased also, else they cannot live. Mr. ATKINSON, in the same essay, says that one of the largest railroads in the country has adopted the principle of paying to its common laborers the price of a barrel of flour per week, finding this to be a more just and satisfactory mode of measuring the value of labor than the price of paper money. It is assumed that the price of other necessaries of life will vary with the price of flour.

It is now said that Gen. BUTLER has a "last card" in reserve for the impeachment business, which is expected to take all the tricks. It is "supposed" (this is the usual formula with which important revelations of this kind are usually introduced) that this refers to a diary kept by JOHN T. FORD, the proprietor of the theatre in which President LINCOLN was murdered, while he was confined in the Old Capitol Prison with ten or fifteen others, on suspicion of having been concerned in the assassination conspiracy. In this diary he is said to have recorded conversations of these prisoners; and these are now in the hands of Gen. BUTLER. What precise use he is expected to make of them we are not as yet informed. But are not the people getting a little disgusted with this secret hunt after material for impeaching the President?

The *Nation* complains, and with a great show of justice, that the Atlantic Cable has been used, not for the public enlightenment, but "in aid of gold gamblers," and that "the greater portion of the Press in this City, instead of protecting their readers against these attempts on their credulity and their pockets, have connived at or assisted in these impostures." The *Nation* is not quite just in its sweeping strictures. The Cable news supplied to the members of the Associated Press is compiled in London by an American gentleman of intelligence, experience and integrity,—and we believe that in no instance has he sent dispatches which subsequent events have proved to be inaccurate, or which seemed intended for any sinister purpose. But each journal has also the right of getting *special* dispatches of its own, and some of the papers, in order to display remarkable enterprise or for other reasons, have procured special dispatches without having taken proper care to test their accuracy,—and subsequent events have shown them to be utterly untrue. In accordance with the rules of the Association, each paper sends all its special dispatches to the other journals, to be used or not in their discretion. Usually they come too late at night for judicious editorial supervision. But another source of error lies in the fact that nearly all our enterprising journals would much rather run the risk of misleading and deceiving their readers, than go without an item of news which their rivals may have. If some of the City papers were less "enterprising" they would be more reliable,—but the public prefers enterprise to trustworthiness.

A Berlin letter in the London *Times* gives some account of the new and terrible infantry cannon which the French Government has just come in possession of, and the nature of which has heretofore been a profound secret. It spits balls with a continuity similar to that of the water issuing from the hose of a fire-engine. It has neither rebound nor report, nor even smoke. A whole battalion, if flanked by a battery of this gun, could be destroyed in a minute. It goes continuously without stopping, and all it requires is to be kept constantly fed with balls. We read all this and much more about the new cannon with something like wonder and awe, until we came to the part which narrated the fortunes of this fearful gun in America. For it seems the thing was in this country before it got to France, and was offered to our Government before it fell into the hands of the French Government. M. GUSTAV STRUVE, a well-known German Republican, and late political *emigré*, (who was the person that furnished the description of the gun to the Berlin correspondent,) alleged that he had witnessed the operations of the gun in New-York, and that he had seen the balls *flying over the Hudson River*, where its width exceeds a mile, and, moreover, was told by those in the secret that the twelve and eighteen pounders could hurl missiles four times that distance. The same authority further declared that the Washington Government, being offered the exclusive use of the invention at the beginning of the late civil war, scorned the idea of decimating their Southern brethren with this diabolical machine. When we came to these statements we began to imagine there was a *rat* somewhere in the premises, and also that we had previously heard of the terrible cannon owned by NAPOLEON, described by GUSTAV STRUVE and exhibited in the London *Times* to the terror of the world and the edification of BISMARCK. Is it the veritable implement that was once upon a time exhibited in operation in the City Hall Park, before an admiring crowd; and is it the same old "Ball Pump" which MCCLELLAN took to the Peninsula with him, and which threatened to destroy the rebel army *after* it had destroyed our own?

The advocates of confiscation insist that the possession of *land* is absolutely essential to complete the work of emancipation—that Slavery is but half abolished unless the freed negro has a piece of land (about forty acres, Mr. PHILLIPS thinks, will do) to stand upon. This is an extension of the argument by which the ballot was claimed for the freedmen, and it is not easy to see where it is to stop. Why, if forty acres of land are essential to freedom, are not men to work it also essential? Why is land more essential than horses, or railroad stock or an investment in Government bonds? All these are convenient and it is comfortable to have them—more so, very often, than it is to have land and nothing else. The *Nation* insists that *education* is what the negroes need more than anything else, and that the Government cannot do too much towards giving it to them. Habits of industry and thrift—the faculty of taking care of themselves, of thinking and acting for themselves—are their first necessities. Whatever gives them these will give them the best chance of getting all else they need.

The visit of JEFFERSON DAVIS to New-York has given occasion to no such unseemly demonstrations of popular sympathy as seem to have been anticipated. His personal wish for privacy has been respected,—no one seeming inclined to interfere with it. Indeed, it is by no means easy to find the slightest ground on which he can claim sympathy or any special commiseration. We may respect his personal character and may even draw such distinction as the world generally recognizes between political offences and private crimes;—but the mere fact of his failure to accomplish a political purpose, gives him no claim to the sympathy of any but those who believe that purpose to have been just, and who regret, therefore, that it did not succeed. DAVIS has shown no great personal qualities, either as a civil ruler or a military chief, during the rebellion. His temper toward the North was neither dignified nor manly. He resented the effort of the nation to preserve itself, as a crime, and denounced in official speeches those who resisted in arms his armed rebellion, as "hyenas," as "spaniels," to be whipped and taught their duty to their "superiors." We may not wish him personally any harm, and may be quite willing to allow him to pass the rest of his life in peace and quiet. But we see no occasion for special "sympathy" at the hands of the Northern people.

We remember very well inspecting the gorilla skins and skulls of the celebrated M. DU CHAILLU, when he brought them to this city, something like eight years ago, after his first return from Africa. In his lecture at the Cooper Institute on Friday night last, he stated that when in New-York before he had attempted to sell his unique, extraordinary and invaluable collection for five thousand dollars—which was much less than he had expended in killing and gathering the material. Neither one of our scientific bodies, nor any other body, accepted his offer;

and the consequence was that he was compelled to take his gorillas to England, where they were quickly purchased at *four times* the price he had offered them for here. The importance to science of such a collection of natural history as that which was held by M. DU CHAILLU cannot well be overstated, and yet for lack of five thousand dollars the opportunity for retaining it in our country was lost. Our City has recently lost other important scientific collections for equally paltry reasons; and we hear that of the few treasures of this nature yet left with us, more than one is now being sought for, to carry abroad, or to remove to other States. Why can we not have something like a worthy beginning for a great National Museum in New-York?

A merchant engaged in a small business in this City advertised, on Thursday last, for a clerk—application to be made by letter. By noon of the day on which his advertisement appeared he had received *eighty* applications for the situation, and before the next day had passed, the number had reached *one hundred and nineteen*. The salary was small, the inducements were few, and the work required close attention, and yet the anxiety for the place was so great as to be but poorly shown by the number of applications. Many of the applicants could speak two or three languages, and claimed to be possessed of various valuable accomplishments. Yet it would seem that the City offered them nothing better than the chance of such a clerkship as this—and but a poor chance even of that. This is but one of the many proofs of the wide-spread stagnation of business, and the redundancy of labor in many departments of activity. We certainly think this is poor time for attempting to bully capital, or to get up strikes for exorbitant prices, or for Eight-hour Laws. Those who are certain to suffer from them most, are the very persons who can least afford it.

A "History of England" in verse, for young folks, was lately published in this City; and now Bishop HOPKINS has written "The History of the Church," in verse—for the use of families, Bible-classes, &c. A rhyming Bible is one of the things that exists in the world, we believe: and rhymed philosophy and metaphysics have always been popular. There is but one thing yet wanted, and that is, the publication of a newspaper in rhyme—a newspaper in which the politics, murders, dispatches and editorials, should all be put before the public in heroic verse and with poetical adornments. With this we might contemplate current affairs, as we may now contemplate history, profane, sacred and ecclesiastical, through a metrical medium.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday May 19.

The Judiciary Committee yesterday continued its examination into the affairs of the Kansas Branch of the Pacific Railroad, and will probably close the investigation to-morrow or next day. As yet no sworn testimony has been admitted and no witnesses have been subpœnaed, but the arguments of the corporation claiming the control of the road have been heard, and a motion to appoint a Sub-Committee for the purpose of further investigation was made and lost. The probability is that the case will be dismissed without recommendation, which will leave the road in the control of the present corporation, when it will be brought before the Courts for final adjustment.

The Committee examined two impeachment witnesses, but their evidence was not important. It has transpired that in the examination of Adams Express agents regarding the transmission of pardons to the South, testimony was elicited showing that they were sent marked, "three hundred dollars, C. O. D." But the President was not directly implicated. There is no doubt that pardons were sent in this manner, though it does not necessarily reflect on Mr. JOHNSON. The fact cannot be disproved.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NEW-ENGLAND.

President JOHNSON yesterday received a delegation from the Commanderies of Knights Templar in this city, who waited on him to learn his pleasure regarding their proposed trip to Boston, in response to an invitation to participate in the celebration of the Masonic fraternity of that city on St. John's day. He informed them that he could not promise to be present on any specified day, as the Government business is in such a condition as to demand his presence here for some time. He stated, however, that he will assuredly make a trip through New-England during the coming Summer.

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Registers in Bankruptcy for New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Louisiana have all been nominated by the Chief-Justice, and the rest of the nominations will be ready to be forwarded to the District Judges by Tuesday. No further names have transpired except for Louisiana, where the nominees are A. J. HAMILTON, formerly Provisional Governor of Texas, for the First District, and W. H. G. PITKIN, Esq., for the Second District.

REGISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday dismissed all the applications for writs of *mandamus* to compel the Board of Registers to reopen the lists to accommodate those people who refused to register when the lists were open. The Court held that the Board had complied with the requirements of the law, and that those who failed to register when the Board was open, forfeited their right to do so by their own neglect. They could only remedy this by giving good and sufficient reasons for their failure to register on the two days prior to the election, when the lists will be open for revision.

FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

The headquarters of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, which have heretofore been in South Carolina, have been removed to this city, and the Company will to-morrow open a fine banking office at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, near the Freedmen's Bureau. This institution is rapidly becoming of much financial importance. It has twenty-two branches, located in all the leading cities of the South, and the aggregate monthly deposits range from $100,000 to $150,000. Since its organization over $2,000,000 have been deposited, of which there remains on deposit now over $400,000. Rev. J. W. ALVORD is General Business Manager, and HENRY D. COOKE, Esq., of this city, is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees.

PERSONAL.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT has notified the State Department that he accepts the mission to Prussia.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are J. C. DERBY, Esq., of New-York, General Agent Paris Exposition: Gen. TOMPKINS, of Rhode Island; Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Some further facts have transpired relative to the New-Orleans Sub-Treasury trouble. It is alleged by Mr. WHITAKER'S friends, that when he took the office he found on hand $450,000 of the certificates of deposit of the First National Bank, which amount the bank owed the Sub-Treasury. This was about eight months ago, and, as Mr. MAY, the retiring Sub-Treasurer and President of the bank, became Mr. WHITAKER'S surety, it was thought that the matter would all be satisfactorily arranged, but the indebtedness of the bank increased instead of diminishing, until it reached the aggregate of $1,100,000. The bank's certificates were changed to Mr. MAY'S notes, and then to his drafts on the North which were never forwarded for collection. Mr. WHITTAKER and his friends assert that with prudent management every dollar can be recovered. The special agents of the Treasury are still in charge of both sub-treasury and bank.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 19.

REGISTRARS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Chief-Justice CHASE has thus far nominated about one-third of the entire number of Registrars in Bankruptcy, or those for the Eastern and Northern States; also for Georgia and Louisiana. He has addressed a letter to various District Judges, informing them that if any of the nominees are known not to possess the necessary qualifications for performing the duties of the office, they are at liberty to withhold the appointment, the furnishing of the names or recommendations by him not being conclusive, and not binding on the Judges. For this reason the names of the nominees have not been furnished to the Press.

THE SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

A note from an officer in Gen. SICKLES' Department, addressed to a friend in this city, dated the 17th inst., says: "All goes on well in this domain; no riots, no disturbances; but tranquillity, order and concord."

SUPREME COURT.

Chief-Justice CHASE will go to Richmond to hold the Circuit Court, if any business should come before it requiring his presence. It is certain that he intends holding court in North Carolina, one of the States included in his circuit, early in June.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized JOSEPH AUGUSTE HUGUES PAITEVIU as Consular Agent of France at Mobile, Ala.

PERSONAL.

Gen. SICKLES has been breveted Major-General in the Regular Army for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburgh," Feb. 2, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 19, 1867.

The State Constable gave notice that the hotels would sell no more liquor to the public after last (Saturday) evening. This announcement explains frequent visits which have been made to his office during the past three weeks by the proprietors of the leading hotels, and it is evident that an armistice has been agreed upon, the terms of which are to be kept secret. With the hotel bars closed to the local residents, (guests can be supplied as before,) either the number of club-rooms will be greatly increased, or the membership of those at present in operation will be multiplied at an alarming rate. The hotel proprietors have, since the majority of the barrooms in the city were closed, made enough money from the extra customers thus driven to them to stop selling for a few months at least. Since my last, one of the club-rooms, which has an admirable location in Washington-street, has been visited, and the proprietor notified to stop selling. This request was treated very cooly, as the "Constitution and By-laws" of the institution were drawn up by a prominent lawyer, who was willing to risk his reputation that the State Constable could not find a flaw therein, or prevent the members drawing their usual "inspiration." The wholesalers are still at large, so to speak, and as they do not have a legitimate victualing establishment to fall back on in order to earn a livelihood, the policy which applied to the hotel bars will not reach them, and another line of policy will be necessary to form an armistice with them. The closing of the hotel bars was timely, as this action will, in a measure, affect the vote of the Legislature on the reports of the Committee on the License Law question. Mr. ALDRICH presented the report of a minority of that Committee giving the petitioners leave to withdraw, and providing for the appointment of liquor agents in the City of Boston. The present Legislature will probably adopt that report. The question cannot fail to be an issue next Fall, and hundreds of persons thrown out of business by the enactment of this present law are quietly awaiting the approach of Autumn, determined to make all local politics centre in one question—license or prohibition. As both sides will work energetically, and will realize that they have reached a crisis at this time, it is doubtful which will have a majority in the Legislature.

THE WASHINGTON HOME,

No. 887, on Washington-street, is an unassuming structure of brick. The stranger would little dream that this is a "Washingtonian Home" to the unfortunates of our citizens from among the more refined and intellectual classes. It is a "retreat for inebriates" on a small scale, and in it intemperance is treated as a disease rather than a crime, the means employed to reform being chiefly of a moral and persuasive character. The appeal made to the inmates is practically very successful. The nucleus of the corporation was formed in 1857 by a few gentlemen who had more faith in practical than in theoretical benevolence. The "Home" is comfortably furnished, and no restraint is put upon a patient, the law of persuasion being used instead of the law of coercion. Contempt and ridicule for the drunkard are exchanged for love, sympathy and acts of kindness, and the sense of degradation which has weighed him down is cast out, and a revived sense of honor and responsibility, with all the encouragements of a hopeful future, are planted in him in its stead. Scores of men, whose names I might mention, who now walk erect upon the streets where once they staggered, owe their recovery, moral as well as physical, to the treatment bestowed within its walls. When a patient is received he is registered on a book, and a room is assigned him. If he is sick or in delirium, he is taken to the hospital in the upper part of the building, where he is treated until he has become rational or convalescent. The patients eat together at a common table, and the bill of fare does not vary from that of ordinary households. They are called to morning and evening prayers, and on Tuesday evening a "class-meeting" of those who are inmates, and those who have graduated, is held. They are of singular and striking interest. Representatives of every class may be found at the "Home." There have been judges, lawyers, editors, merchants, clergymen and tradesmen; but there is a peculiar sanctity about the records of this institution which forbids the publication of any details. The "Home" is under the superintendence of Dr. ALBERT DAY. Since its foundation eighteen hundred patients have enjoyed its care and benefits, a large proportion of whom have been restored to their friends and to usefulness. The "Home" receives State aid to the amount of about $6,000 a year, and with bequests and donations it is rendered self-supporting.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

The trial of MELLEN, WARD & Co., and those concerned with them, will take place about the first of June, it is thought by the United States officers. The United States District-Attorney has certified fifty-three cases to the Circuit Court, and among them were those found against EDWARD CARTER, E. PORTER DYER, Jr., MELLEN, WARD & Co., JULIUS F. HARTWELL and CHARLES H. SMITH, the parties implicated in the State-street irregularities. They will be tried before the Circuit Court, over which Judge LOWELL is now presiding. The trials will commence when Judge CLIFFORD arrives here from Washington, as there will be enough knotty points of law for two Judges to manage. The latter is expected about the first of June, and should he arrive sooner it is thought the trials will immediately take place. The excitement caused by these irregularities has faded out, but will be revived with increased power when the trial comes on, as some rich developments are expected.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The bill to annex Roxbury to Boston has been discussed for three days in the Senate, and on Saturday, in the face of very little opposition, it was passed to be engrossed in that branch. It will be discussed in the House this week and will doubtless be favorably received. On Saturday the House engrossed a bill closing barber-shops on Sundays. The petitions which prompted a committee to report that bill came from numerous barbers, and the Representatives see no reason why, in view of that fact, a bill to close their shops on Sundays should not be passed, though it will cause considerable inconvenience in the large cities. It looks now as if the Legislature would not adjourn until after the 1st of June, which will make this the longest session ever held by a Massachusetts Legislature. Last year, I believe, was the longest held up to that time, except in 1856, when an adjournment was not reached until June 6. The shortest session since 1832 was in 1842, when an adjournment was had March 3. Since 1858 the sessions have steadily increased in length, and the compensation of the members has increased in a corresponding manner. Our Massachusetts Solons have a long-ing desire to remain in Boston until after the first crop of grass on the Common is cut. VIGIL.

Gen. Grant's Visit to the Battle Fields Around Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sunday, May 19.

Gen. GRANT and staff visited the battle-fields around Richmond to-day. They will go to Fortress Monroe to-morrow, where Gen. GRANT will leave his family and return to Washington.

Hon. Mr. RANDALL, Gen. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, and a party of twenty from the same city, arrived to-day from a tour through the mineral region of Southwestern Virginia.

Philadelphia School Committee Visiting the West.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 19.

The Philadelphia Committee on Public Schools arrived here last night, and were cordially welcomed by Mayor THOMAS and the members of the Board of Public Schools. To-morrow they will visit the principal school buildings, and Tuesday, after being shown some of the prominent places of interest in and around the city, they will leave for Chicago, thence to Milwaukee, Cincinnati and other Western cities.

Collection in Aid of the Pope.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 18.

On the Sunday preceding Easter, a collection was taken up in all the Catholic churches in this diocese, in aid of the Pope. Right Rev. Bishop WOOD announces the result to be $58,000. Bishop WOOD will leave for Rome on the 29th inst., personally to present this offering.

Maryland State Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sunday, May 19.

Yesterday was the eighth day of the State Constitutional Convention. The session was passed in perfecting an organization and in the transaction of business of no general interest.

THE TURF.

The American Jockey Club Spring Meeting at Jerome Park—The Programme of Racing—Anticipations of a Brilliant Meeting.

The racing season in this section has now fairly commenced, and meeting will succeed meeting in rapid succession until the approach of Winter puts a stop to the enjoyment of the sports of the turf. Last week the Hudson County Association inaugurated the racing campaign with their Spring meeting at Seacaucus, and this week the American Jockey Club hold high carnival on their new and beautiful course at Jerome Park, near Fordham. Although this association was only organized last year, it at once took a leading position among the racing institutions of the United States, whose legitimate objects are to elevate and dignify the pastimes of the turf, and secure the improvement of the breed of that noble and valuable animal, the horse. The American Jockey Club is composed of gentlemen of the highest social position and wealth, and now comprises nearly one thousand members. Its charter of incorporation was granted to the following six gentlemen who originated the organization, viz.: LEONARD W. JEROME, P. S. FORBES, W. R. TRAVERS, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, AUGUST BELMONT and I. F. PURDY; but to the munificent enterprise and liberal spirit of the first-named individual, Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, is New-York, and, indeed, the country at large, indebted for the foundation of an institution which is a new and attractive addition to the beauties of the City, and which is destined to exert a decisive influence upon its future fashion and prosperity. Most appropriately and gracefully does the beautiful racecourse which he fashioned and constructed at his own individual expense, enormous in its aggregate amount, bear his name, and the establishment of the Jerome Park Race Meeting in 1866 will mark a distinguished era in the history of the American Turf. Having a few days ago published a full and detailed description of the improvements effected on the racecourse and surroundings since the last Fall meeting, it is unnecessary to go over the same ground again, and will therefore confine ourselves to a prospective glance at the sport of the coming meeting.

The Jerome Park races commence on Wednesday, and are continued over Thursday and Saturday, Friday being a "*dies non*" as far as racing is concerned. The sport commences each day at 3 o'clock P. M., by which arrangement gentlemen are enabled to transact their business in the City and have ample time to drive out to the Course to witness the racing. The means of access are numerous and varied, for visitors can reach the Course either by carriage through the Central Park, Macomb's Dam, Central-avenue and by Bloomingdale Road to Kings Bridge; by rail *via* the Harlem Railroad to Fordham, which line will run special trains from Forty-second-street direct to the Course every day of the meeting; or by the Third-avenue cars to Harlem Bridge, and thence to Fordham by the horse-cars, which run every five minutes in connection with the Second and Third-avenue cars and the steamers from Peck-slip. The prices of admission have been fixed by the club as follows: Badges, entitling the holder to the privilege of the quarter stretch during the meeting, $10, or for one day, $4; entrance to the field stand, $1; to the grand stand, $1 extra. These tickets are obtainable at the principal hotels and at the box-office of Wallack's Theatre, the services of Mr. THEODORE MOSS, the courteous and efficient Treasurer of that establishment having been retained by the club during the meeting.

The first race on Tuesday is the Spring Stakes, for three-year olds only; subscription $100, half forfeit, with $600 added. The distance is three-quarters of a mile, and the following eight horses are entered;

R. W. Cameron's imp. b. c. Hampton Court.
A. Belmont's imp. b. f. Maid of Honor.
Leonard W. Jerome's ch. f. Clara Clarita.
D. Ready's bl. f. Annie Workman.
F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless.
F. Morris' b. c. Monday.
D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey.
R. Underwood's ch. c. Metairie.

Of this lot *Annie Workman* is disqualified by the recent death of her owner and nominator, DENNIS REEDY. *Hampton Court* and *Morrissey* ran last at Hoboken, but none of the others have been out this season. *Ruthless* was confessedly the best two-year old that ran last year, for although defeated in the mile dash for the stakes at Saratoga by Messrs. FORBES & JEROME's smart little filly *Redwing*, owing to her losing so much ground at starting, she turned the tables upon her two days afterward by beating his previous victress, *Maid of Honor* and several others in the three-quarters mile dash for two-year olds with consummate ease. She afterward won her engagement at the Fall meeting here in such style that she at once became first favorite for the Jersey Derby, which event seems at her mercy if she has improved on her two-year old form, and keeps in health. Her owner, however, has another fine racing-like colt, *Monday*, in this race, and he may probably represent the Hoimdell stable. He only ran once last year, when he beat *Redwing* in the two-year old stake at the Paterson Fall meeting. *Ruthless* also started in the race, but Mr. MORRIS declared to win with *Monday*, and the pair ran first and second. *Hampton Court*, Mr. CAMERON'S imported son of *Young Melbourne* and *Darindana*, ran twice last year, running third to his stable companion, *Maid of Honor*, at Paterson, and subsequently beating *Flora McIvor* in a match at Saratoga over a mile, the latter carrying eight pounds less weight. He ran twice last week at Hoboken, but was unsuccessful in both races, *Morrissey* beating him in one and the *Planet* filly in the other. His friends attribute his defeat in both instances to the very heavy state of the track and the disadvantage in point of weights that he labored under.

Maid of Honor, who is now in Mr. BELMONT'S stable, and trained by CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, will probably be reserved for the $4,000 match in which she is engaged with Mr. FORBES' three-year old colt *DeCourcy*, mile heats, run on Saturday. She is at present in splendid condition, having improved greatly on her two year-old form, and should she start in this race she will be a formidable opponent to the selected of Mr. MORRIS' stable.

Col. MCDANIELS' colt *Morrissey* won the three-year-old stake at Hoboken last week in such style as proved him to be a first-class race-horse, and although perhaps he would prefer a larger distance, he may possibly repeat his success over this course. *Metairie*, a chestnut colt by *Star Davis*, has been brought North by Dr. UNDERWOOD, the well-known pool-seller, and judging from the number of stakes in which he is entered, his owner must have a high opinion of his merits.

Mr. JEROME'S representative, *Clara Clarita*, has never run in public, and we know nothing of her merits, beyond being a well-bred filley; but this race will probably enlighten us on the subject. The meeting of such first-class animals will doubtless be productive of a highly interesting race.

The second race is a mile dash for a purse of $500, for all ages, and the third is a dash of two miles and quarter for a purse of $800, the entries for both of which do not close until Tuesday afternoon.

On Thursday, the second day, the sport commences with a mile and a quarter dash for horses of all ages, for a purse of $500; followed by another dash race of a mile and three-quarters, the entries for which are not yet made.

Then comes the feather stakes, for all ages, over two and three-quarter miles, each carrying one hundred pounds weight; entrance $100, half forfeit, with $800 added. This race closed with the following seven nominations:

P. S. Forbes' ch. h. Fleetwing, aged.
D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius, 5 years.
J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 years.
J. S. Watson's b. Delaware, 5 years.
J. S. Watson's b. h. Captain Moore, aged.
M. H. Sanford's g. h. Loadstone, 5 years.
M. H. Sanford's ch. m. Earring, 5 years.

Fleetwing has proved himself to be a race-horse of first class ability in many a race, and with the light impost of 100 lbs., which he now carries, he must prove very dangerous, especially as he is now in unusually fine condition. *Julius* will have little chance in this company, judging from the hollow style in which *Delaware* beat him last week at Hoboken. Mr. WATSON has no less than three entries in this stake, *Onward*, *Delaware* and *Captain Moore*, and whichever he starts will be near about running. *Onward* has, we learn, entirely got rid of that sulky temper which lost him his race with *Beacon* at Saratoga last year, where it appeared a certainty for him. *Captain Moore*, if in his old form, will find the distance and weight just suited to him, and *Delaware* showed by his running at Hoboken that he still retains the speed which distinguished him in his three-year old career. *Loadstone* proved himself to be a great race horse when he drove *Asteroid* home in a two mile heat at St. Louis in 3:36, but that race was his best performance; he will probably represent Mr. SANFORD'S stable, although *Earring* is also entered.

On Saturday, the third day of the meeting, a hurdle race handicap commences the proceedings. The distance 1¾ miles, over six hurdles; the winner receiving $500, and the second $100. It closed with the following five entries:

R. W. Cameron's b. g. Birague, 135 pounds.
H. B. Gate's bl. m. Black Bess, 140 pounds.
Daniel Leary's ch. m. Lady Alice, 135 pounds.
D. Ready's br. h. Zigzag, 156 pounds.
D. McDaniel's bl. h. Blackbird, 140 pounds.

Birague is an imported horse by NEWMINSTER, and was a good race horse in England over the flat. Mr. CAMERON has put him to hurdle jumping, and we hear good accounts of him. He will be ridden by young MIDGELY. *Black Bess* has attained considerable celebrity on the stage, having been for some three or four years past used by the female Mazeppa's of the Menken school. She is said to be an excellent jumper, but we fancy that with the unaccustomed weight of 140 pounds on her, she will find the company she is in in this race too good for her. *Zigzag* is disqualified by the death of his owner and nominator, DENNIS REEDY; and *Lady Alice* has no chance in this race. *Blackbird*, with 140 pounds and that clever rider, HARRY ALLOWNGUP, must be especially dangerous, as he won the two hurdle races at Hoboken in capital style. The issue, we think, will lie between *Blackbird* and *Birague*, although had *Zigzag* been qualified to start we should have looked on him as the absolute winner.

The next race is the Hotel Stakes for all ages, subscription $50, play or pay, with $1,000 added; $200 of the stakes going to the second horse. The distance is three miles, and the race closed with the following five nominations:

R. W. Cameron's impd. b. c., Hampton Court.
P. S. Forbes' ch. h., Fleetwing.
J. S. Watson's b. h., Delaware.
J. S. Watson's ch. h., Onward.
M. H. Sandford's g. h., Loadstone.

Onward, should he start, apparently holds the rest of the horses safe in this race, although the issue will be materially influenced by the result in the Feather stakes. A mile and a quarter dash for a $500 purse follows, and then comes the exciting match between Mr. A. BELMONT'S imported b. f. *Maid of Honor*, 3 years, by *Newminster*, dam *Himalaya*, 87 lbs., against Mr. P. S. FORBES' ch. c. *De Courcy*, 3 years, by *Trovatore*, dam *Rhoda*, (*Fleetwing's* dam,) 90 lbs.; mile heats. This will prove a most interesting race, and will appropriately wind up the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park.

A Touching Case of Attempted Suicide.

Last evening at about 8 o'clock, as Officer BROWN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was patroling his beat, he discovered a young woman lying upon the sidewalk at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twentieth-street, in a state of apparent unconsciousness. The woman was promptly conveyed to the Station-house, where an examination by a surgeon revealed the fact that she had swallowed a large quantity of Paris green. In her pocket was found an empty paper containing a little of the poison which had been left there. Another paper was also discovered containing oxalic acid. In the same pocket were contained fourteen pages of foolscap covered with close writing, from which it was learned that the unfortunate's name is SUSAN MACK, her age 22 years, and her residence No. 101½ Ninth-avenue. It appears by the same paper that SUSAN, in March last, was seduced by a man named WM. MAHONEY, who was arrested a short time afterward and held to bail for trial by the Police Magistrate at the Jefferson Market Court. Shortly after the alleged seduction SUSAN was taken very ill, and remained so until a few days since, when she again became convalescent. She then entered a civil suit against her seducer for damages, the trial of which was to have taken place to-day in the Marine Court. As the day approached MAHONEY began to threaten the women with a most thorough *exposé* of her character in Court, and this weighed so heavily upon her mind that she resolved to commit suicide, and how nearly she succeeded has been already stated. Everything was done for her relief that possibly could be thought of by the physicians at Bellevue Hospital, whither she was taken from the Station-house, and it is thought hardly possible that she may yet be saved.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at No. 406 Cherry-street, over the body of THOMAS HARDING, who died from injuries received on the 9th inst. It appears that deceased called upon a friend named JOHN TWIGG, then at work in Mr. BRIGGS' cooper-yard, No. 282 South-street, and while they were conversing together under a shed the structure gave way and buried Mr. HARDING beneath the ruins. He lingered until Saturday, when death ensued. In finding a verdict of accidental death the jury censured Mr. A. T. BRIGGS for allowing the shed to be so insecure. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 50 years of age.

SINGULAR CANCELLATION OF A MORTGAGE.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the following is written upon the back of a mortgage which a gentleman found while examining a title in the Recorder's office in that city:

I cancel this mortgage, not recollecting whether it was paid or not. Paid or not, I acknowledge payment, and cancel it, as it is not likely a Jerseyman would let a mortgage remain thirty-one years unpaid. Witness my hand and seal.

MAY 10, 1856. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

AMERICAN PIANOS.—The Paris correspondent of the Birmingham (Eng.) *Journal*, in his letter of April 27, 1867, writes as follows: "The extraordinary volume of sound, so far surpassing that of the best pianos of ERARD or BROADWOOD, produced by the pianos exhibited in one of the rooms of the American section, is attracting a succession of dense and eager crowds about these instruments. The finest and most powerful of these wonderful pianos is exhibited by Messrs. CHICKERING, of New-York, and has all the "improvements" devised by that intelligent and enterprising firm. Of larger size than the largest grand pianos of European make, with a cast-iron frame, bass-strings almost as thick as one's little finger, this piano, at a concert given a few weeks since at the Athenée, in this city, held its own in a shape that took all the musical world by surprise, every one of its notes being distinctly audible above the crash of an orchestra of eighty-three instruments. The peculiarities of construction which have enabled Messrs. CHICKERING to arrive at a result which promises to bring about a revolution in the manufacture of pianos, will be explained in a future letter.

A crowd as dense as that which surrounds the platform from which the Chickering pianos send forth their notes of defiance to all contemporaries, is constantly gathered about the workshop, in the French Machinery Department."

There is nothing so pleasant to those who love to make home comfortable and inviting as handsome furniture; substantial, yet elegant; serviceable, yet æsthetic. It is, however, somewhat difficult to obtain such, and many roam from store to store, and, after all, are scarcely suited. Let our readers go to F. KRUTINA'S Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 Houston-street, and there they will find a splendid stock of furniture of all kinds, made from first quality materials by first-class workmen. Nothing inferior offered for sale, and the terms moderate. KRUTINA has furnished many of the most noted hotels and superb steamboats, with great satisfaction to his employers and the public.—*Sunday Mercury*.

"Demorest's Monthly" is unquestionably the most useful and popular magazine and offers the most liberal terms and premiums for clubs.—*Harper's Weekly*. June number now ready.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway,

[*Advertisement.*]

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK SUN,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: While I cheerfully give your son GEORGE such advice as I may, in the selection of his printing-press and types, I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon your thoughtfulness in providing this, among the many other "good things" for the gratification of your Mediterranean company. If ever a sea voyage abounded in elements of attraction, yours is that one. An abundance of room for substantial comfort, and a company representing so many phases of life, all intent only upon recreation and observation, ought to satisfy the most extravagant demands. But the crowning consideration, in my own mind, is the fact that the expedition is presided over by one who, while he is "every inch a sailor," is not only, and by the measure a gentleman, but a man who "knows the ropes" of kindness and courtesy by such long habit, that the very sight of his face ought to still the most troubled waters.

Be assured I appreciate your forbearance in so long reserving a berth for my use, and that unless something now unforseen prevents, I shall be at the right end of the gang-plank when the *Quaker City* parts company with the steamboat escort down the bay, which you propose to provide for the friends of her passengers.

Yours, truly, M. S. BEACH.

Capt. C. C. DUNCAN, No. 117 Wall-street, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest. Price 35 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Gales from "Araby the Blest," freighted with the breath of Oriental spice bowers, are not so entrancing as the perfume of the "Night-Blooming Cereus" of Phalon & Son. But mind that you have the "real thing," with the endorsement "Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New-York," blown into the glass of the bottle. All others are spurious. Sold by all druggists.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

No Article in the World Has Had So extensive a sale as DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They first sold because they were said to be good. They now sell because they are known to be good. They have stood the test of time, of weak imitators, and of unprincipled counterfeiters. The reason is plain. The formula is published around each bottle, and they are always made up to the original standard. They are used in all the government hospitals, recommended by physicians, and are known to always produce an immediate beneficial effect. For clergymen, merchants, lawyers, females, and persons of sedentary habits, they are wonderful. They create a healthy appetite; they cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaint, and Constipation; they purify, strengthen, and invigorate; they make the weak strong, and the melancholy brilliant. No person who feels faint, weak, languid, depressed, unable to sleep, to eat, labor, or to enjoy society, can afford to be without this agreeable and certain tonic. They are sold everywhere.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

White, Whitman & Co., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Clothing for Spring wear.

Our goods are new, and prices to suit the times.

Established 1832.
Improved 1866.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
improved new style
HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING,
combined in one bottle,
RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.
Unequaled hair-dressing.
REDUCED PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Moth and Freckles.
For brown discolorations, called Moth and Freckles, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by *all* druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Brocatel, Terry, Reps, &c.,
For CURTAINS AND FURNITURE.
NEW QUALITIES.
UPHOLSTERERS SUPPLIED at
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Lace Curtains.
New Spring Styles now ready.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Curtains, a Specialty at
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Lace Curtains and Nottingham from auction, at less than gold cost, at wholesale or retail.
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Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

GROVER—BRIGGS.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Wednesday, May 15, by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, of New-York, GEORGE W. GROVER, M. D., of Great Barrington, Mass., to LAVINIA M., daughter of John R. Briggs.

HARTMAN—LAUER.—On Thursday, May 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, Pottsville, Penn., by Rev. G. A. Hinterleitner, JACOB S. HARTMAN to CHARLOTTE, daughter of George Lauer, Esq. No cards.

THOMALEN—VAN DUZER.—On Staten Island, on Tuesday, May 14, by Rev. Wm. D. Walker, ERNEST A. THOMALEN, of Chicago, Ill., to M. LOUISA VAN DUZER, only daughter of the late Jacob H. Van Duzer, of Staten Island, N. Y.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Friday morning, May 17, Dr. EDMUND W. ALLEN, in the 79th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 3½ o'clock on Monday next, at Christ Church, Shrewsbury, N. J.

BIOLLEY.—On Sunday, May 19, FREDERICK A. BIOLLEY, in the 55th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from St. Thomas' Chapel, 5th-av., between 53d and 54th sts.

FLOYD.—On Friday evening, May 17, at the Whitney House, corner of 12th-st. and Broadway, ROBERT T. FLOYD.

His friends, and those of Dr. Powell, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the above place.

FLANNELLY.—At North Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, May 16, AMELIA, daughter of Michael Flannelly.

The remains will arrive at Jersey City at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 20th inst., thence to Calvary Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Jersey City on arrival of the train.

GERRY.—In this City, on Saturday, May 18, in the 74th year of his age, after a short illness, ELBRIDGE GERRY, eldest son of the late Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation from his family residence, No. 127 Temple-st., New-Haven, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HILL.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 17, JOHN HILL, eldest son of William and Margaret Hill, aged 27 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, west of 7th-av., on Monday morning, May 20, at 10 o'clock.

HAGAN.—On Seventh Day, 18th inst., SARAH E. HAGAN, wife of Joseph Hagan, aged 63 years.

The funeral will be attended from her late residence, (new No.) 107 East 28th-st., on Second Day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Chappequa, Westchester County, for interment.

MCCUE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 19, after a long illness, DOLORES R. MCCUE.

The friends of the family, of her brother, Alexander McCue, and of her brother-in-law, Dr. Henry J. Cullen, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice, her funeral from the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sydney-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

MONTGOMERY.—Suddenly, at Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, May 15, DELIA LOUISE, wife of William E. Montgomery.

STUART.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, May 18, JAMES STUART, aged 73 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel Truesdell, at Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, 21st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Cars via Flushing Railroad leave Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD.—On Sunday, May 19, MARY, wife of Wm. Wood, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 134 8th-st., the first house east of Broadway, on Tuesday, May 21, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WRIGHT.—At his residence in Milford Centre, Otsego County, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 15, Capt. WM. L. WRIGHT, in the 86th year of his age.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

WALDRON.—At De Soto, Mo., on Tuesday, April 23, DANIEL WALDRON, formerly of Roxbury, Mass., aged 26 years.

OFFICIAL—[No. 136.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, May 18, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier foot of Desbrosses-street, stout built, no hair, good teeth, full face, calf leather boots. The body was in a very advanced stage of decomposition, and has evidently been in the water for some time past. Owing to his condition it is impossible to recognize his features.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 137.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, May 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Delancey-street, aged about forty years, stout built, no hair, bad teeth, face gone, whiskers. Dressed as follows: No hat, black frock-coat, black vest, black pants, good boots, striped shirt, woolen undershirt, comforter; been two months in the water. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chartered by Congress, and having five Government Directors appointed by the President of the United States, offer their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS,

BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

For sale through the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,

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In the City of New-York,

at NINETY PER CENT. of their par value, with Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the RAILROAD AND EQUIPMENT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, much less than one-half the cost of the Road. THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILES have been completed in the most substantial manner, and fully equipped with rolling stock, locomotives, machine and car shops, engine houses and station buildings, built mostly of brick and has been

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

after an examination and report by the Government Commissioners, and is now in successful operation.

The Company has on hand iron, ties and all other material sufficient to complete the road to the Rocky Mountains—a distance from Omaha of 517 miles—by the 1st of September, the time pledged for its completion by the contractor. TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (12,500) ACRES OF LAND PER MILE are granted to the Company by the Government in addition to the subsidy of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR EACH MILE OF ROAD AS COMPLETED. The Chicago and Northwesten Railroad, now completed, connects with this road at Omaha, and is doing a large business in passengers and freight.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Companies expect to extend connecting links of road to Omaha during the next year, so that four Trunk Railroads from the East will soon greatly contribute to the business of this Road, and the Central Pacific being constructed with great energy from California to meet this Great National Railroad across the Continent in 1870 insure for it all the business, both passenger and freight, it can possibly accommodate. The interest on these Bonds being payable in gold, and the issue so small per mile, there can be no question as to their safety, and the Company has no hesitation in recommending them to the public. Arrangements are being made with the National Banks generally throughout the country for the accommodation of investors in these Bonds.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN and Hon. OAKES AMES, Trustees.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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With Sprague, Colburn & Co.

Ratification meeting will be held at the New-York Restaurant, No. 734 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, May 20, 1867, at 8 o'clock. Tickets will be ready for distribution. Election, Tuesday, May 21.

WHAT WE BREATHE—CARBONIC ACID GAS IN THE HOUSE—Importance of Ventilation—Work and Waste—Utility of Wearing Beards—Man's Organization, in JUNE NO. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it. 20 cts.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT
at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
SOLID SILVER (STERLING and COIN) FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, JARDINIERES and FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE and IMPERIAL STONEWARE.
MIRRORS and CORNICES made to order.
Parties about furnishing, either in CITY or COUNTRY, will find EVERYTHING they may need in the above line of goods, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Ascorides and Galeboth Diosn say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole mode of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by the peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS.
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan 12, 1867.

To Dr. Von Eisenberg, No. 251 Fifth-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I think it but justice to thank you for the skill and kind attention which you have displayed in my case. As you are aware, I was suffering from consumption, or, as physicians call it, wasting away. I decidedly did not expect that your talent would enable me to write this letter, as every one thought I would not live when I came into your office. I had been suffering for a long time with pulmonary catarrhal disease, cough without expectoration, chills, coldness, lassitude, heaviness of the head, dryness and fullness of the nasal passage, a dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead, uneasiness in the eyes—at last the cough came on, with a frothy, viscid expectoration. I had sleepless nights, sickness of the stomach, a peculiar look in my eyes, hoarseness of voice and loss of appetite, combined with night sweats, which so weakened me at last that I was induced to seek your opinion. After your examination, I felt that you understood my case thoroughly, and readily put myself under your treatment; and the result shows that while you have displayed in my case the care and skill which gained for you so deservedly the golden opinions of the public, you have also evinced the knowledge and care of a considerate and experienced physician. May every blessing be showered on you, is the earnest wish of your grateful patient.

CHARLES PALMER RUTLEDGE,
Harrisburgh, Penn.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

DO ANIMALS REASON?—READ REV. DR. OSGOOD'S statement on "THE GOSPEL AMONG THE ANIMALS," in JUNE NO. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it. 20 cts.

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Will hold a grand ratification meeting on MONDAY EVENING, May 20, at Curet's, No. 764 Broadway, at 8½ o'clock.
CHARLES F. ALLEN, Chairman.
EDWIN G. MATURIN, Secretary.

WHOM TO ELECT—OUR NEXT PRESIdent—What are you doing?—Legends of North America—Pope's Essay on Man—New Physiognomy—Uses of Phrenology, in JUNE NO. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cts. All newsmen should have it.

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Receipts to date	25,288 94
Total	$219,936 53

For particulars see *Herald* of this date.
JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer.
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MISS MUHLBACH, THE DISTINGUISHED author, and Mrs. O. B. PFEIFFER, author of "Fanchon, the Cricket"—Portraits, Biographies and Characters, in JUNE NO. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it.

THE THREE WITCHES OF SHAKESPEARE—Supernatural Characters—Macbeth, in JUNE (double) NO. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it. 20 cts.

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Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE OF OPENING OF BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, held at the temporary office, No. 763 Broadway, on the 6th day of May inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to open books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said company.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the charter that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said National Trust Company will be opened at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, inst., and will remain open until the whole amount of capital stock of One Million dollars shall be subscribed.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
} Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 9, 1867

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.

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JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 27th day of May inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of ten per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing, on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1867.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 30 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.
JAMES A. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on the MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA.

Beliefontaine Line,
Columbia and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DUTCHESS COUNTY IRON WORKS for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, May 23, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. SIMPSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, May 21. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

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NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	111½	111¾	June, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	111¾	111¾	July, 7-30	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	106¼	106⅜	June, C.L.N's, '64	119½	119⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	106⅜	106⅝	July, C.L.N's, '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅜	105⅝	Aug., C.L.N's, '64	118⅝	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., C.L.N's, '64	117½	117⅝
5-20 " new, '65	107⅛	108	Dec., C.L.N's, '64	116½	116⅝
10-40 Registered	99⅝	99¾	May, C.L.N's, '65	114⅜	114½
10-40 Coupon	99⅝	99¾	Aug., C.L.N's, '65	113⅛	113⅜
Gold	136⅜	136⅝	Sept., C.L.N's, '65	112⅝	113
August, 7-30	106¼	106⅜	Oct. C.L.N's, '65	112⅛	112⅛

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May 18, 1867.

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(All paid in and securely invested.)

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT,
Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
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EDWARD B. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
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ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
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SAMUEL PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
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WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
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OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHAS. N. TALBOT, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, GEO. T. OLYPHANT, SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, ABIEL A. LOW, ROBERT L. KENNEDY, JAMES M. HALSTED, LE GRAND B. CANNON, JOHN L. ASPINWALL, JAMES R. TAYLOR, THOMAS DICKSON, O. DE F. GRANT, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, May 17, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to wit: William D. Bishop, George B. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham R. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, William W. Boardman, Ezekiel H. Trowbridge and Jonathan Godfrey.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, G. B. Carhart, Esq., declining a reelection, Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, was unanimously elected President of the Company, and George B. Carhart, Esq., was appointed Treasurer, *pro tem.* of the Company, in place of William [illegible], removed.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the Company's Office, No. 57 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June next, at 11 o'clock P. M., when the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th and reopened on the 20th June.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

$100,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE, by a party now having $400,000 profitably invested at the West, to purchase lots and build houses to rent in a rapidly growing city; want to borrow for a term of years. Will secure by notes and mortgage, will pay interest annually, will manage property to best advantage, and at end of stipulated time will divide equally the profits (which will not be small) from advance in value of property. Address C. M. S., Box No. 4,010 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK will remove to their new fire-proof banking house, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., corner 7th-st., on Wednesday, May 22.

The Trustees of this institution, impressed with the importance of having a depository entirely secure from the ravages of fire, have erected a fire-proof building, and one sufficiently commodious for the increased business of the bank. The iron safes and vaults are of the best description and burglar-proof; and every portion of the bank and building is designed for durability, effectual safety against fire and burglary, and fitness for the purposes required.

The basement and vaults in cellar are to be occupied by the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, for the reception and safe-keeping of gold and silver bullion and plate, stocks, bonds and other valuables not received in deposit at the bank.

The second story has been leased by the United States Government for internal revenue offices, on account of its security and adaptation to the public business. The fourth story has been taken and fitted up for the accommodation of several Masonic Lodges. THE THIRD STORY IS TO LET. For terms apply at the bank.

For the special accommodation of depositors and the public who may wish to examine the improvement in this description of building, it will be open for visitors from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., from Wednesday, the 22d inst., to Saturday, the 25th inst.; after that time, during the usual days and hours for business, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits on interest received in sums from $1 to $5,000.
MAY 4, 1867.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS,
ALLAN HAY,
} Vice-Presidents.
J. W. LUDLUM, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESSING CASES,
DRINKING FLASKS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
Of the most fashionable colors,
In the
CHOICHEST RUSSIA
And
MOROCCO LEATHER,
Just received per
Steamer *Persia*,
And for sale
AT POPULAR PRICES,
BY
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty, have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Shawls, Sets, Vails, Barbes, Parasol Covers, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Low Priced Embroideries and Laces in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING NOVELTIES.
In the Ladies' and Children's furnishing department.
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES!
Rich Paris Dress Silks, Fancy Colored and Black Silks, Silk Robes, &c., including every novelty of the season in Dress Silks and all the fashionable shades,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MANTILLAS, SACQUES, SPRING SHAWLS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY
MATERIALS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS,
At retail—a full assortment,
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE GRENADINE ROBES,
Embracing all the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
ALSO,
CHOICE STYLES GRENADINES,
By the yard, at about half the cost of importation.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.
Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.
No. 389 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, May 20,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN SILKS,
CHAMBERYS, SILK TISSUES, &c., &c.,
manufactured for the Paris Exhibition and just received.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

WALKING SUITS
Of the very latest styles and most
FASHIONABLE
material, same as worn in Paris this Spring.
READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, May 20,
HANDSOME BLACK SILK SACKS, PEPLUMS, &c.,
at only $15 each. Some very elegant at $20 and $25 each, about one-half their former value.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER,
in quantities to suit customers,
on MONDAY, May 20,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cloakings, Linen Ducks, Drills, Ladies' Sackings and Velveteens, Waterproof Cloths, &c., &c.,
of the latest and newest styles, and
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED DURing this week in dress goods, silks, embroideries, laces, mourning goods, ladies' and children's spring garments and underclothing, domestic sheetings and shirtings, white goods, hosiery, carpets, housekeeping goods, &c., &c.
Prices to correspond with those obtained at the recent large auction sales.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AUCTION GOODS.
AUCTION GOODS.
BUYERS TAKE NOTICE,
NO LARGE BROADWAY RENTS TO PAY.
Expenses much lighter than on Broadway neighbors.
An immense stock of GOODS, comprising everything necessary for either bed or table, much of which having been purchased at the late auction sales, enables us to offer inducements to purchasers such as cannot be found elsewhere.
Our stock comprises every size of
WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
WHITE CROCHER SPREADS,
9-4, 9-8, 10-4 and 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS,
Colored Alhambra SPREADS,
WHITE FRENCH QUILTS,
LINEN SHEETING,
10-4 and 11-4 Huguenot SHEETING,
10-4 COTTON SHEETING, 48c. per yard.
PILLOW CASE LINEN and COTTON,
SHEETING AND SHIRTING LINEN.
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
HUCK, DIAPER and BATH TOWELS and TOWELLING,
TICKING AND NURSERY DIAPER,
SHEETS and PILLOW CASES on hand and made to order.
FEATHERS wholesale and retail.
MATTRESSES and SPRING BEDS.
Pure CURLED HAIR, New-Orleans MOSS, HUSK, STRAW and SEA GRASS MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS.
A full assortment of Iron Furniture. See advertisement headed "Iron Furniture."
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

3,500 YARDS EMBROIDERED AND Machine Edging and Insertion, new fresh patterns, just opened, at half the usual prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
HAVE OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BASQUE SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS,
AMONG WHICH ARE SOME
DECIDED NOVELTIES, BOTH IN CLOTH AND SILK, WHICH ARE OFFERED AT
POPULAR PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
GRENADINE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.

INDIAN CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
in all varieties.
Also BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACES, VAILS, COIFfures and Barbes. Point, Cluny and Point Applique Laces at remarkably low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheilery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
MONDAY, MAY 20,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S MANUFACTURE OF
PARIS AND CITY-MADE GARMENTS
IN SILK AND CLOTH,
OF ELEGANT DESIGNS AND FINISH, AT PRICES
TO SATISFY THE MOST ECONOMICAL
BUYER.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
PLAIN, CHENE, STRIPED,
BROCHE AND PLAID SILKS,
DRESS AND TRIMMING SATINS,
RICH PARIS PRINTED FOULARDS,
MEDIUM, RICH, AND EXTRA QUALITIES
IN
BLACK SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR DRESSES,
SACKS, MANTILLAS,
AND WALKING SUITS,
AT LESS PRICES
THAN TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
SILK, LISLE THREAD, MERINO,
AND
ZEPHYR UNDER-GARMENTS,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND GENTS.
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
and BALBRIGGAN
HOSE AND HALF-HOSE,
(IN GREAT VARIETY.)
LACE TIES and CRAVATS,
A NEW ARTICLE.
SILK, GRENADINE AND PRINTED LINEN,
TIES AND SCARFS,
SILK AND COTTON ELASTIC BRACES,
KID, DOGSKIN, SILK AND LISLE THREAD
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PLAIN AND FANCY UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS, AND BLANKETS,
LUNCH-CLOTHS AND DOYLIES,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS AND LACES,
CORNICES, BRACKETS, BANDS, PINS,
EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
BILLIARD AND TEA CLOTHS,
Together with a general assortment of
WHITE GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT THE
VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open the finest collection in the City of
POINT AND APPLIQUE LACE SHAWLS,
FLOUNCES,
PARASOL COVERS,
BARBES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
TRIMMING LACES, &c.,
IN NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGNS,
AND AT
REASONABLE PRICES:
ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS EMBROIDERIES, (IN SETS,)
COLLARS, BANDS AND TRIMMINGS,
LAWN AND CAMBRIC HDK'FS,
PLAIN, TAPE, EMB'D, TUCKED, HEM'D, INITIAL,
AND COLORED BOR'D, FOR LADIES
AND GENTS,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES:
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS,
TRAVELING DRESS MATERIALS,
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND FABRICS,
RICH PARIS-PRINTED ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
LAWNS, &c.,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE ADDITION TO THE
RICH PARIS ORGANDIE ROBE STOCK,
At $8 to $10 EACH, (value $12 and $15.)
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

JUST RECEIVED,
A CASE OF
ELEGANT BLACK
THREAD LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF
BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE POINTS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER OF CANAL AND MERCER STS.

2,500 YARDS REAL VALENCIENNES Edgings, Laces and Insertions at less than gold prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Ruffings, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50; second, $1. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

FINE RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW AND RICH STYLES, closing out at REDUCED PRICES, the choicest goods imported. Also closing out bonnets and hats, at J. BLUXOME'S, No. 1,177 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

DRY GOODS

A GREAT SACRIFICE
IN MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, in every quality.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
5-4 TAMISE CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
4-4 PLAID LUSTRES, 40c. per yard, worth 75c., and cheap at that.
4-4 BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, 5s. per yard, worth 8s.
BLACK MOZAMBIQUES, 3s. per yard, worth 5s.
FINEST LAWNS and ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 3s. per yard, worth 6s.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in the most beautiful styles, below cost.
SILKS, POPLINS and other materials for walking suits, VERY, VERY cheap. Wholesale buyers invited.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., (opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.)

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
NEW STYLES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES IN
WALNUT AND GILT,
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, &C.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
between 11th and 12th sts.

AT KINZEY'S, NO. 645 BROADWAY.
ONLY STORE.
REMOVAL
FROM
EIGHTH-AVENUE
POPULAR TRADE.
POPULAR PRICES.
NEW
EXCITEMENT
FOR
BROADWAY.
BEST GOODS
AT LOW PRICES.
LACE DEPARTMENT.
AUCTION LOT CLUNY LACES, 60c. DOZEN.
AUCTION LOT VALENCIA LACES, 50c. DOZEN.
AUCTION LOT TRIMMING LACES, 75c. DOZEN.
AUCTION LOT BLACK AND WHITE CLUNY.
AUCTION LOT LACE COLLARS, 20c. to $1.
AUCTION LOT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
AUCTION LOT LACE BARBES, 50. to 25c.
AUCTION LOT REAL CLUNY BARGES, $1.
LINEN GOODS.
1,000 DOZEN FINE LINEN COLLARS, 5c., 6c.
1,000 DOZEN FINE LINEN TUCKED, 6c., 7c.
500 DOZEN EMBROIDERED LINEN, 10c.
1,000 FINE WORKED LINEN SETS 50c.
1,500 PAIRS FINE LINEN CUFFS, 12½c. up.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
2,000 DOZEN
LADIES'
GENTS' AND
MISSES'
HANDKERCHIEFS
FROM 6c. TO $15.
BANDS, EDGINGS,
INSERTIONS,
FLOUNCINGS, &c., FROM AUCTION, CHEAP.
STRAW GOODS,
EVERY STYLE
AND SHAPE IN
LADIES' AND
MISSES'
HATS,
FROM AUCTION, CHEAP.
100 CASES BOYS' HATS, FROM AUCTION.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
SILKS AND SATINS.
COLORED AND BLACK VELVETS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BRAIDS, GIMPS, FRINGES.
BUGLE AND BEAD TRIMMINGS.
AUCTION LOT BEAD GIMPS, 63c. PIECE.
AUC. TION LOT TRIMMINGS, 25c. PIECE.
COLORED VELVETS, ALL COLORS AND WIDTHS.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
FANCY RIBBONS.
SILK
SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
SILK PARASOLS, $1.
PARASOLS, ALL STYLES AND COLORS.
FANCY WHITE MUSLINS
BRILLIANTS, MARSEILLES,
CURTAIN MUSLINS AND LACES.
ALL CLOSING OUT AT AUCTION PRICES.

KINZEY,	No. 645	BROADWAY.
KINZEY,	No. 645	BROADWAY.
KINZEY,	No. 645	BROADWAY.
KINZEY,	No. 645	BROADWAY.
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KINZEY,	No. 645	BROADWAY.
KINZEY,	No. 645	BROADWAY.
KINZEY,	No. 645	BROADWAY.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' AND MISSES' GLOVES,
FROM 12½c. PAIR UP.
NEW STYLES IN BUFF AND AMBER GLOVES.
LADIES' KID GLOV

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$150
Second Cabin Passage.......100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, (NEWLY REfitted,) of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.......May 25
ETNA.......WEDNESDAY.......May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY.......June 1
EDINBURGH.......WEDNESDAY.......June 5
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY.......June 8
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.
STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL, $25 CURRENCY.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND, CUTTING.......SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.......SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.......SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.......SATURDAY, June 15
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, May 25.
ACADIA, LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.
HIBERNIA, MUNROE, SATURDAY, June 8.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.......SATURDAY, July 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO.......ROUSSAU.......SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.......HILLIARD.......SATURDAY, June 22
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.......Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.......H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.......G. V. Sumner.......Saturday, June 22
FULTON.......C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.......Saturday, July 20
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.......$120
SECOND-CLASS.......70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.......$75—$90 00
Steerage.......32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.......90 00
Steerage.......40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.......$170 | Steerage.......$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.......May 22
TRIPOLI.......May 29
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......$100 Gold.
Steerage.......$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.......June 15 | SATURDAY.......July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA.......BARTON....THURSDAY, May 23
MORRO CASTLE.......ADAMS....THURSDAY, May 30
EAGLE.......GREENE....THURSDAY, June 6
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 1, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES.......June 15
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR.......June 29
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.......May 18.
MANHATTAN.......June 1.
MINNESOTA.......June 15.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, May 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and AMERICA will make the next run, leaving New-York June 10.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
During continuance of present dull season the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
THURSDAY, May 23, GENERAL BARNES, MORTON, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, May 28, LEO, DEARBORN, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 1, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, during the present dull freight season, will dispatch one of their steamships from Pier No. 14, East River, every alternate SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The new and elegant steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, will leave Pier No. 14, East River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having splendid stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The MONEKA will resume her regular days as soon as the convenience of shippers and passengers requires.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—A first-class steamer of the above line, or of the People's Line, will be dispatched EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, commander, will follow the EMILY B. SOUDER.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow June 1.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, May 25.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.
The steamship RALEIGH, leaving pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE REGular monthly meeting of this Union will be held THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. Osgood's,) Park-av., corner 34th-st.; Rev. W. R. ALGER will deliver an address. Subject: *The Essence of the Chivalrous Spirit.* All interested are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
A LARGE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE STOCK OF THE MOST COSTLY WINES EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY, ALL GUARANTEED GENUINE.
On WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, THE CHOICEST PRIVATE STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE WINES ever offered for sale in this country, consisting of THE PRIVATE STOCK OF E. GOULARD, Esq., imported expressly by him to his order, viz.:
Reserve Madeira, vintage 1838, imported 1851; London Dock Port, 1858, well known as the Comet wine, imported 1857; Duff Gordon Pale Sherry, vintage 1836, imported 1851. Also, WHITE SAUTERNE, COUNT DE MOREGIRAE, from the stock of the ARCHBISHOP OF BORDEAUX—this extraordinary wine is the only lot in the United States; Amoniliado Sherry, &c. Also, the PRIVATE STOCK belonging to the late firm of WM. S. CORWIN & CO. This wine has been stored in a PRIVATE CELLAR for a number of years, where the light has been carefully excluded, and the greatest possible care taken of it. NATHANIEL JOHNSON & SONS' CLARETS, MEDOCK, ST. ESTEPHE, ST. JULIAN, first class, vintage from 1848, 1851 and 1854; Lafitte, 1844; Chat. Margaux, vintage 1848, not to be found in this country; BARTON & GUESTIER'S Clarets, Floriac, Medoc, St. Julian, 1854 and 1857; CHAT. LAFITTE, 1851; LA TOUR, vintage 1857.
BRANDENBERG FRERES CLARETS—Medoc, St. Julian, Margaux, La Rose, Chateau La Rose, Cruse Fils & Co. Clarets, Eschenauer, Benecke & Co. Claret, Bouillac, Medoc, St. Julian, imported by JAMES MEYER, Jr., GILHON FRERES Clarets, FINKE & CO. BRANDENBERG FRERES. Sauternes, Haut Sauternes, Chat. Sauternes, Latour Blanche, Chat. do. HENKLE & CO. Hock Wines, NIERSTEINER, HOCKHEIMER, LEIBFRAUMILET, RHUDEHIEMER, JOHANNISBERG, &c. P. A. MUMM & CO.'S various brands, including STEINBERGER CABINET, do. MOSELLE CABINET WINE, PRINCE METTERNICH YELLOW SEAL HOCK COMPANY DE BOURGOGNE BURGUNDY. Also, several brands first-class Champagnes, Bourbon Whisky of the highest grade, from 5 to 14 years old. Full particulars in catalogue. The above are to be sold without reserve to close the ESTATE—one of the partners deceased. This is the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE WINES ever offered in this market. EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED GENUINE. Samples at our store on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, COSTLY CHINA AND OTHER ARTICLES, belonging to the estate of the late Reuben Withers, deceased.
On TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av, near St. Mark's-place:
PARLORS—Wilton carpets, rosewood suite in satin damask, crimson and green figured brocatel window curtains and cornices, elegant carved gilt-frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant gilt and ormolu chandeliers and side brackets, rosewood marble-top side-table, carved rosewood suite in green and gold brocatel, superb carved rosewood 7⅓-octave piano, round corners, pearl keys, made by Nunns & Clark; green and gold figured brocatel window curtains and cornices, lace do.
DINING-ROOM—Brussels carpet, English walnut marble-top buffet, covered rosewood suite in maroon leather, extension-table, bronze and gilt chandelier, elegant decorated china, tea, breakfast and dinner sets, elegant cut-glassware, &c.
LIBRARY—Carved rosewood suite in green-figured reps, rosewood library table.
BILLIARD-ROOM—Velvet carpet, elegantly carved rosewood, marble-bed, six-pocket billiard table, made by Phelan, with balls, cues, counters, &c.; lounges in figured worsted, marble pedestal, &c.
RECEPTION-ROOM—Brussels carpet, elegant burglar-proof plate safe, lined with velvet, made by R. M. Patrick; mahogany bookcase, plate-glass doors.
BEDROOMS—Rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, shaving stands, toilet table, card-tables, carved rosewood secretary bookcase, gilt frame pier mirrors, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, carved English walnut wardrobes, mirror doors, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, paillases, spring beds, woolen blankets, &c.; decorated toilet sets, &c. Also, all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By order of the executor of the estate of the late Reuben Withers, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av., without reserve.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL AND LUMBER.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit.:
About
293,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1x⅞ to 4½x½, assorted.
40,000 lbs. Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 lbs. Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 lbs. Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 lbs. Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 lbs. Square Iron, assorted, from ⅝ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 lbs. Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 lbs. Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 lbs. American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 feet Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 feet Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 feet Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.
Wagonmakers, carbuilders and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.
Transportation will be furnished to Sixth-street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.
From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COUNTRY REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, 21st May, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, about thirty acres of beautifully located land, being part of the estate of the late Archibald Cornell, now the property of A. Bennett, Esq.; it is very handsomely situated at Bay Side, L. I., near the bay and within five minutes' walk of the station and adjoining the beautiful country seats of the late Ex-Mayor Mickle, Messrs. Wm. E. Lawrence, A. Franklin and S. T. Nicol; it will be positively sold to the highest bidder in plots of about ten acres each. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
Valuable factory property in Brooklyn, to be sold by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock,
Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Summit-st., near Hamilton-av., four lots of ground with brick factory, three stories and basement, with steam engine, boiler and patent hoistway, all in perfect running order. The building covers (nearly) the four lots, which are 100 feet square, suitable for manufacturing, storage or other business. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

FIFTIETH AUCTION SALE.
80,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, inst., at 12 o'clock noon,
80,000 TONS
of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June, 1867.
TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 20, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
2,346 boxes fresh Sicily Mountain Oranges.
1,339 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Buccleuch*, from Palermo.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
GREAT SALE OF STUFFED ANIMALS, BIRDS, CURIOSITIES, MONSTROSITIES, CARICATURES, &c., BEING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF MESSRS. ILGES & SAUTER, THE WELL-KNOWN TAXIDERMISTS.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on MONDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of stuffed animals: Zebra, elks, bears, young horse, deers, roebuck, white deer attacked by two wolves, wild-cats, gray wolves, tigers, foxes, monkeys, snakes, alligators, raccoons, large cases with birds.
Also, a fine collection of foreign and native birds, comprising some 250 specimens.
Also, groups; tiger and noon, snakes and monkeys, tea and musical party of kittens, the serenaders, organ grinders, the nuns, fashion, king vulture, foxes with game.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.
Terms and conditions made known at the sale.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.
GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE WILL SELL at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, by order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of Customs, the three large granite warehouses on the Atlantic Dock. They are four stories, with iron shutters, each 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.
The desirable location of these stores, and the great advantages and facilities they possess for discharging cargoes, together with the durable, thorough and convenient manner of their construction, render this sale deserving especial attention.
Maps, &c., at office of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MAY 21, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M. precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. A cross-matched team of horses, 15¼ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, good style and fast travelers, sound and kind in all harness, and an unexceptionable family team. Also, a gray mare, 15¼ hands high, powerful build, and has trotted in 3.15 without training. The above, together with a Westchester rockaway but little used, (Miner & Stevens, makers,) a light wagon, (Brewster & Co., Broome-st., makers,) carriage and buggy, harness, blankets, whips, &c., &c., will be sold for account of a gentleman going abroad, and are in all respects very desirable.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 124TH AND 125TH-STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
4TH-AV.—Seven lots on west side, between 124th and 125th sts.
124TH-ST.—Seven lots, north side, 90 feet west of 4th-av.
125TH-ST.—Two lots, south side, 215 feet west of 4th-av.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE WILL SELL AT public auction on THURSDAY, 23d of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two very desirably located building lots, each 25 feet by 102 feet 4 inches, on north side of 80th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 100 feet west of 2d-av. Particulars, &c., apply to auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
BY THEALL & BROS, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 830 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood and walnut parlor and bedroom suites, in satin and reps; French bedsteads, dressing bureaus and tables, extension dining table, buffet, chairs, lounges and easy chairs, china and glass ware, secretary and library bookcase, Royal, Wilton, Axminster and Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY, May 23, at the private residence No. 9 West 39th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Belter & Co., and other first-class makers.
AXMINSTER CARPETS, VELVET and BRUSSELS do., BLUE SILK CURTAINS; CARVED BLACK WALNUT DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY do., &c., &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
THE LARGEST AND THE LONGEST sale of the season will take place at the auction rooms, No. 724 Broadway, on TUESDAY next, the 21st inst. This will include the furniture of a dozen families and embrace every conceivable kind and description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods in rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak; also French plate mirrors, curtains and cornices, 50 or 60 velvet tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths; also about 200 mattresses, beds and pillows from a hotel, with 10,000 other articles in the housekeeping line.
Catalogues early Tuesday morning.

ABBOTT & TRAVER, Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE—THIS DAY, 20TH INST., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the lease, stock and fixtures of the clothing house No. 2 Bowery, consisting of a fine stock of ready-made clothing of all descriptions; also, a large assortment of broadcloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c. Catalogues ready.
ARCHIBALD SCRIMEGEOUR, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 21, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, (for account of whom it may concern,)
160 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (of $1,000 each) of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, hypothecated.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, Passenger Trains will leave WELLS-ST. DEPOT, Chicago, as follows:
8:15 A. M.—Mail Train for Clinton, Iowa, stopping at all way stations.
3:00 P. M.—Pacific Express Train, for Council Bluffs, Omaha and Nebraska City, through in twenty-four hours, without change of cars. This train will not stop at way stations. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Coaches run on this train from Chicago to the Missouri River, connecting at Omaha with the Union Pacific Railroad to North Platte, (300 miles,) thence by Wells, Fargo Co.'s Overland Stage Line to Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco.
4:00 P. M.—Dixon Way Passenger.
11:00 P. M.—Night Passenger for Council Bluffs and Omaha, through without change of cars and stopping at all way stations. Pullman's Sleeping Cars by all night trains.
FREIGHT.
All Freight received at the Freight Depot, foot of North Dearborn-st., Chicago, up to 4:30 P. M., will be forwarded same night by "Pacific Fast Freight," leaving Chicago at 8 P. M., running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha in forty-three hours.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Superintendent.
B. F. PATRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
During the races at Jerome Park special trains will be run on this road as follows, leaving 42d-st. at 1:30 and 2 P. M., (on WEDNESDAY, 22d, THURSDAY, 23d, and SATURDAY, 25th,) returning immediately after the races are over.
Fare for round trip, 75 cents.
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
MAY 20, 1867. General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

CHANGE OF TIME—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—To take effect May 16, 1867.
Leaves James-slip, New-York:
7:30 A. M., mail train to Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and way stations.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead—this train goes through to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, and on Saturdays only to North Islip and way stations.
Trains for Glen Cove leave New-York at 7:30 A. M., and 3 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. Second edition for May now ready.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. A. BEHR, NO. 41 GENTHINER-st., Berlin, Prussia, Germany, is inclined to receive into her family two or three young girls or ladies, of the age from 12 to 18 years. French, German, music, drawing or painting taught. Also, traveling ladies will find a convenient home. References kindly given by Mr. A. WOODRUFF, No. 79 State-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; Prof. GEO. T. COMFORT, Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn.; or Dr. Med. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 97 12th-st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING—WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction day or evening during the entire Summer in Practical Book-keeping, Business Writing, Commercial Arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars address Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOmotive boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

FOR SALE—ONE MOTT BOILER AND ONE platform scale. TODD & RAFFERTY, 4 Dey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM,
FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.
Authorized by an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed March 6, 1867.
The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the act of incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburgh, and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute among the subscribers such articles of value and interest, from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate, real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit.
The enterprise is cordially recommended by the leading Generals of the late war and by many patriotic citizens.
The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.
Subscriptions will be received at the office of Association, No. 1,126 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after Monday, the 13th of May, 1867.
For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.
The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the Corporators.
Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post-office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.
Direct all letters to
J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors,
Box No. 1,481 Post-office, Philadelphia.
The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New-York.
Office of Board Supervisors, No. 1,126 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.
Eighty Thousand subscribers at $5 Each.

1—	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants, valued at	$30,000
2—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-rings	15,000
3—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,000
4—	1 Diamond Cross, set in silver	7,000
5—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
6—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,000
7—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,500
8—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
9—	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
10—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
11—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
12—	1 Pair Single Stone Diamond Ear-rings	3,500
13—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
14—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3,000
15—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
16—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
17—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
18—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
19—	1 Diamond Emerald Brooch	2,500
20—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
21—	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22—	1 Long India Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
23—	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
24—	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35—	1 Three-stone Diamond and Ruby Half-hoop Ring	800
36—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37—	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
39—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
41 to 50—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	500
51—	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
52—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
53—	1 Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55—	1 Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57—	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58—	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear-rings	100
59 to 158—	100 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
159 to 258—	100 Awards, Government Legal Tenders, each	50
	3,000 Awards, Government Legal Tenders, each	5

All awards will be handed to certificate holders immediately after the distribution, free of all cost or deduction. To persons at a distance they will be forwarded by express, or as directed by the holders.
CERTIFICATE.
We hereby certify that we have examined the diamond goods, pearls, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones, as described in the above list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROTHERS, Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden-lane, New-York.
J. HERMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome-st., New-York.
Agents wanted, to whom a commission of $10 will be allowed. All orders or communications must be addressed to J. D. HOFFMAN, Secretary, Box No. 1,481 Post-office, Philadelphia.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

THE GRAND CHARITY FAIR AT Union-square will be opened with an inaugural address by His Honor the Mayor on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, May 6, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, May 7, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, May 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, May 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, May 10, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 11, 12 M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Canotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

MAY—1867.
THE NELLY WHITE, CAPTAIN H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 16th	3 P. M.	Friday 17th	7 A. M.
Friday, 17th	3 P. M.	Saturday 18th	7 A. M.
Saturday, 18th	3 P. M.	Monday, 20th	7 A. M.
Monday, 20th	3½ P. M.		

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY—For Albany and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

ATHENS ROUTE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 13, the PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. every day, Saturdays excepted, taking passengers for ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and intermediate points on NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and RENSSELAER and SARATOGA RAILROAD North, via ATHENS and SCHENECTADY. Through EXPRESS trains connect at ATHENS with this line. Meals served on board. FREIGHT SHIPPED BY THIS LINE goes through to destination without breaking bulk.
Through tickets for sale and baggage checked on dock.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

MAMARONECK AND NEW-YORK DAILY, LANDING AT NEW-ROCHELLE AND CITY ISLAND.—The elegant and swift steamer ALLISON, Capt. SAMUEL GIDNEY, will leave Mamaroneck, daily at 6:45 A. M., and New-York, from Pier 38, foot of Market-st., East River, at 4 P. M., landing at New-Rochelle and City Island each way. Fare 30 cents.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 4 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 28 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—For sale, the stock, fixtures and lease of one of the oldest established fancy goods stores on Broadway, in which there is little or no competition. Such an opportunity seldom offers to purchase an established business on such easy reasonable terms for cash or approved security. Apply to ROLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A SMART BUSIness man, with a cash capital, wanted immediately, to take a full interest in a good safe cash business. For particulars apply to No. 107 4th-av. An American preferred; no agents need apply.

EXPRESS ROUTE.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-class City express business. Inquire at No. 67 Cortlandt-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
OF
THE GREAT SENSATION.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S CELEBRATED DRAMA of the
OCTOROON,
OCTOROON,
OCTOROON,
received at each representation with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
The piece cast to the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
VISIT THE MUSEUM,
VISIT THE MUSEUM.
ITS SPLENDID AND SPACIOUS SALOONS CONTAIN
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
HUSBANDS, BRING YOUR WIVES,
PARENTS, BRING YOUR CHILDREN,
CITIZENS, BRING YOUR COUNTRY FRIENDS,
STRANGERS, DO NOT FAIL TO CALL,
and enjoy
A DAY OF RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.
To be seen at all hours,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
800 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
A ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
(the only living specimen on exhibition,)
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCING THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
A NEW-YORK STORY
OF SOME
BURIED GOLD, BURIED GOLD,
PRODUCED WITH
NEW AND ELEGANT SCENERY
By Mr. D. Strong, Mr. E. Hayes, Mr. McGrath and Mr. Heale.
SURGEON ALLEN PIERCE'S ROOM, Strong & Heald. GROUNDS OF THE UNION HOTEL AND LELAND OPERA HOUSE, D. A. Strong. CORRIDOR IN THE UNION HOTEL, Strong & Heald. FALLS OF THE CANAGAGA, D. A. Strong. EXTERIOR OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Strong & Hayes. INTERIOR OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, D. A. Strong. HERALD BUILDING and LOEW BRIDGE, Hayes & Strong. BAR-ROOM IN NASSAU-STREET, D. A. Strong. HOME OF THE SUYDAMS, D. A. Strong. EXTERIOR OF GRACE CHURCH, E. Hayes. INTERIOR OF GRACE CHURCH, D. A. Strong & McGrath. MACHINERY AND DIORAMIC EFFECTS, Messrs. Saunders & Wilson. FURNITURE and APPOINTMENTS, Messrs. Hensel & Son. COSTUMES, Mr. Bullock and assistants. GAS and WATER by Mr. Ross. LIGHTS by Mr. Benson. NEW MUSIC by Thomas Baker.
THE CAST EMBRACES:
Allen Pierce, a Surgeon.......Mr. George Clark
Larry Barnes, his cousin, a little fast, in fact a Barkeeper and a Colonel.......Mr. Stuart Robson
Hastings, Convict No. 65, Blackwell's Island.......Mr. W. Whalley
Warden.......Mr. Henderson
Turnkey.......Mr. Burrell
Convict No. 22.......Mr. Chalmers
Convict No. 58.......Mr. Herne
Mr. Suydam, a wealthy New-Yorker....Mr. A W. Fenno
Mr. Jenkins, an English Tourist, you know..Mr. B. Ryan
Mr. Tremont, a Gentleman from Chicago...Mr. H. Wall
Mr. Lindell, a Gentleman from St. Louis...Mr. E. Fyfe
Mr. Burnett, a Gentleman from Cincinnati..Mr. J. Boyd
Mr. Galt, a Sprig of Louisville.......Mr. Field
Miles McCarthy, a Groom.......Mr. J. M. Ward
Waiter at the Union.......Mr. Peck
Vice-President of the Board of Stock Brokers.......Mr. C. Foster
Hardcheek, a Broker.......Mr. Gilett
Mosey Levi, a Gutter-snipe.......Mr. Humphrey Bland
Hoplite, a Bull.......Mr. Davenport
Purdy, a Bear.......Mr. Decker
Squeezem, a Bear.......Mr. Walsh
Skelter, a Bull.......Mr. French
Briggs, a Curbstone Operator.......Mr. Denniston
Hawkins, a Lame Duck.......Mr. Folwell
Grace Suydam.......Miss Kate Newton
Mrs. Matchison, with a daughter to marry.......Miss Amelia Harris
Hon. Mrs. Solicitous, Patroness of the Charity Lotteries, Canvassing for all sorts of hospitals.......Mrs. Eldridge
Mrs. Harpaway, a Saratoga Belle.......Mrs. Mark Smith
Miss Annie Matchison, the Marriageable Daughter.......Miss Lillie Eldridge
Maggy, a Chambermaid.......Miss Alice Harrison
Ladies and Gentlemen, Brokers, Messengers, Bulls, Bears, Lame Ducks, Sharps, Flats, Convicts, Waiters, Servants, &c., &c.
PROLOGUE—THE BURIED TREASURE.
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—MARCH OF THE CONVICTS.
THE BURIED GOLD AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK.
ACT 1—THE TREASURE UNEARTHED.
SARATOGA—RESCUE FROM THE CANAGAGA.
ACT 2—THE TREASURE LOST.
THE GREAT ERIE DAY.
NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—GREAT GAME OF FINANCE.
ACT 3D—THE TREASURE CLAIMED.
FIFTH-AVENUE HOME.
TABLEAU DROP—EXTERIOR OF GRACE CHURCH.
TABLEAU VIVANT FINALE—INTERIOR OF GRACE CHURCH.
THE END IN PEACE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. Lester Wallack
Boucicault's last and most triumphant success, entitled
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
Commencing on MONDAY, June 3 to continue one week—nine performances.
Subscription Tickets for the entire Festival,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Can be obtained at the following places: Schuberth's music-store, No. 820 Broadway; Jorden & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Rudiger & Hill, No. 865 Broadway; Rullman's ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway; Steinway and Irving Halls.
The sale of the Subscription Tickets will positively close on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 25.

IRVING HALL.
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI.
FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
previous to his departure for Europe.
MONDAY EVENING, May 27, 1867.
The following artists have generously consented to assist:
Signora ORTOLANI, prima donna, from the Academy of Music.
Madame ANNA MARTINEZ, Soprano—her first appearance; Signor ANTONUCCI, Basso; Signor ORLANDINI, Baritone; Signor ALBANO, Harpist; Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
Signor ROSA.......Conductor
Tickets One Dollar. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
MONDAY EVENING, May 27.
REV. DR. SAMUEL OSGOOD
has kindly volunteered to deliver his celebrated and instructive lecture,
LUCK AND PLUCK,
in aid of Southern Masons.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

THE GRAND FLORAL CONCERT OF the Twenty-second Regiment will take place at their Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 8 o'clock P. M., on which occasion Brig.-Gen. Palmer will present the regiment with an elegant stand of colors on behalf of the State of New-York. Tickets can be procured from officers and members of the regiment; David Walker, No. 4 Park-place; Delmonico's, 14th-st., and Dodworth & Son, Astor-place. The proceeds of this concert will be for the benefit of Mr. George H. Arnold, armorer to the regiment.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.
THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
WILL HOLD ITS
SPRING RACE
MEETING!
FOR THE YEAR 1867, AT
JEROME PARK,
NEAR FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
The Races will take place on WEDNESDAY, May 22, THURSDAY, May 23, and SATURDAY, May 25.
FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.
FIRST RACE—THE SPRING STAKES, for three year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Subscription, $100. H. F. $600 added. Closed with eight nominations.
1. R. W. Cameron's impd. b. c., HAMPTON COURT.
2. A. Belmont's imp'd. b. f., MAID OF HONOR.
3. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. f., CLARA CLARITA.
4. D. Reedy's bl. f., ANNIE WORKMAN.
5. F. Morris' b. f., RUTHLESS.
6. F. Morris' b. c., MONDAY.
7. D. McDaniel's b. c., MORRISSEY.
8. R. Underwood's ch. c., METAIRIE.
SECOND RACE—PREMIUM $500, for all ages. One mile.
THIRD RACE—PREMIUM $800, for all ages. Two and a quarter miles.
SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 23.
FIRST RACE—PREMIUM $500, for all ages. One and a quarter miles.
SECOND RACE—PREMIUM $700, for all ages. One and three quarter miles.
THIRD RACE—FEATHER STAKES, for all ages. Two and three-quarter miles, to carry 100 pounds each. Subscription, $100. H. F., $800 added. Closed with seven nominations.
1. P. S. Forbes' ch. h., FLEETWING.
2. D. McDaniel's b. h., JULIUS.
3. J. S. Watson's ch. h., ONWARD.
4. J. S. Watson's b. h., DELAWARE.
5. J. S. Watson's b. h., CAPTAIN MOORE.
6. M. H. Sanford's g. h., LOADSTONE.
7. M. H. Sanford's ch. m., EARING.
THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 25.
FIRST RACE—HURDLE RACE, Handicap for all ages. One and three-quarter miles, over Six Hurdles. $500 to the winner. $100 to second horse. Closed with five entries.
1. R. W. Cameron's b. g., BIRAGUE, 135 pounds.
2. H. B. Gate's bl. m., BLACK BESS, 140 pounds.
3. Daniel Leary's ch. m., LADY ALICE, 135 pounds.
4. D. Ready's br. h., ZIG ZAG, 156 pounds.
5. D. McDaniel's bl. h., BLACKBIRD, 140 pounds.
SECOND RACE—HOTEL STAKES, for all ages. Subscription, $50 each. P. P., with $1,000 added. $200 of the stakes to second horse. Three miles. Closed with five nominations.
1. R. W. Cameron's impd. b. c., HAMPTON COURT.
2. P. S. Forbes' ch. h., FLEETWING.
3. J. S. Watson's b. h., DELAWARE.
4. J. S. Watson's ch. h., ONWARD.
5. M. H. Sanford's g. h., LOADSTONE.
THIRD RACE—SELLING PREMIUM, $500, for all ages. One and a quarter miles. Entrance money to second horse.
FOURTH RACE—MATCH—Mile heats. A. Belmont's imp'd b. f., MAID OF HONOR, 3 years, by Newminster, dam Himalaya, 87 pounds, against P. S. Forbes' ch. c., DE COURCY, 3 years, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda, by imp'd Glencoe, 90 pounds.
The first Race each day will come off punctually at 3 o'clock. Badges, entitling the holder to the Quarter Stretch during the meeting, $10, or for one day $4. Entrance to Field, $1—to the Grand Stand, $1 extra. Carriages free.
The Course can be reached by the New-York and Harlem Railroad to Fordham—extra trains will be run from 42d-st. every day during the Races; and by Carriage through Central Park, Macomb's Dam, Central-av., and by Bloomingdale Road to King's Bridge—also by 3d-av. and Fordham Horse Cars.
Tickets may be obtained at the principal Hotels, and at the Box-office of Wallack's Theatre.
A. BELMONT, President.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
P. S. FORBES,
JOHN F. PURDY,
JOHN HUNTER,
A. O. MONSON,
R. TAYLOR.
} Race Stewards.
No member will be admitted to the Course unless the ribbon of his medal has been changed, and his name engraved upon the medal.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, May 20, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
FORTY-FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle.......$1
Family Circle.......50c
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Business Manager.......J. W. GUEST.
Engagement of the American Tragedian,
BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.
Opening Night, MONDAY EVENING, May 20,
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Will be presented Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of
HAMLET.
HAMLET.......Mr. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.
Supported by Messrs. A. M. Rootey, J. Newton Gotthold, Ida Vernon, and a full company of first-class artists.
Tickets for sale at Rullman's Theatre Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway. Box office of the French theatre open for the sale of tickets from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Third week of the brilliant Sisters, Miss SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, with a full company of New-York favorites.
This week, the great joint bill of
FRA DIAVOLO AND CINDERELLA,
with Sophie, Irene and Jennie, assisted by F. L. Donnelly, Welsh Edwards, J. C. Dunn, Mrs. Wright, Lizzie Davey, and entire company in both pieces.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock
Admission 75 cents. Grand matinee on SATURDAY

LINGARD'S,
514 BROADWAY 514
Comic Pantomime of
ROYNINOT.
The wonderful
JAP-ON-KNEES.
Grand ballet and other entertainments.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Admission 50 cents.
Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT'S LAST WEEK.
MONDAY EVENING, May 20,
By desire
KING HENRY IV.
Mr. HACKETT.......as.......Sir John Falstaff
SATURDAY—Matinee—MONS. MALLET and HIS LAST LEGS.
MONDAY, May 27—Miss LUCILLE WESTERN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor.......Mr. W. B. FRELIGH.
Engagement for a few nights only with the eminent tragedian, MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR.
First appearance of Mrs. W. G. JONES.
MACBETH.
Macbeth..Mr. Proctor | Lady Macbeth..Mrs. W. G. Jones
Drama of the MULETEER OF TOLEDO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE
will appear
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. Family Circle, 50 cents. Boxes, $8 and $15.
Matinees—$1 to all parts of the house.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN.......Manager
T. CONDRON.......Proprietor
The terror-inspiring JAPANESE TROUPE every night. Too Late for the Train—Upper Ten Thousand—Columbia Polka—Hop-light-loo—New Songs, &c., forming the best entertainment in the City.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
JAPS. LEON'S ORIGINAL BURLESQUE JAPS.
JAPS. OF THE MIRACULOUS JAPS, WHO JAPS.
JAPS. NIGHTLY ELECTRIFY DENSELY JAPS.
JAPS. PACKED AND FASHIONABLE AU- JAPS.
JAPS. DIENCES BY THEIR ASTONISH- JAPS.
JAPS. ING AERIAL ROPE FLIGHT. JAPS.

NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22.
Grand Testimonial to
GEORGE CHRISTY,
tendered him by his numerous friends and patrons of
GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
The best bill of the season will be produced on this occasion, and the old-time patrons of minstrelsy will find George still in his prime.
Doors open at ½ 1; to commence at 2¼.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open 1½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHEA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere should consult their own interest and call without delay. Throw all quack medicines to the dogs. Every thoroughly-educated and well-read physician who has had the same advantages in the treatment of the above diseases as ourself, knows that the same remedy which cures one will not cure or even benefit every other. Every patient *must positively*, if a cure is effected, be treated according to the constitutional peculiarities of their individual self. Consultation free.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

SEXUAL DISEASES, DEBILITY, &c.—Buy TRALL & JACKSON'S "Pathology," and CURE YOURSELF. Send your address on stamped envelope, and ask for circular of "Pathology." Direct AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner. A safe and speedy cure guaranteed, or no charge. Office 545 Broadw'y.

DR. BONAPARTE & CO., NO. 29 EAST 27TH-ST.—The afflicted should consult. Seminal weakness and all diseases cured in a few days. Open day and night.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DR. A. ROSENBERG—FOR PRIVATE DISeases, both sexes, nervous and debilitated sufferers, cure without fail. Office 129 Prince-st., near Wooster.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis. On nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

STRIKES AND THE REFORM QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

From Our Special Correspondent.

London, Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

My readers in America are, I am told, fonder of political gossip than of political essays—at all events, on English subjects. I am not surprised to hear it. I should be more surprised to hear the contrary. What is astonishing is the familiarity of your educated class with English politics. You read our debates and study our politics until a correspondent's "essays" on English political matters necessarily appear works of supererogation. What you desire to know is that which, not being on the spot, you require to know—political gossip and the state of parties. Of course, also, a correspondent's duty will be, and must remain, to supply, as it were, the picture and perspective, the proportions and relative importance of the events which, being at a distance, you cannot so well distinguish. There are things which those at a distance see better as a whole. There are things which can only be studied and understood by those who are close at hand. Now I cannot help thinking that, if a hundred Americans were taken at random, and asked which of the American telegraphic news instantly affected the public imagination most, on May the 6th, for instance, ninety answers in a hundred would be wrong. Was it the intelligence of the capture of Puebla by assault? Oh dear no. Was it "the resolution to offer the mediation of the United States between the belligerents in Mexico, and also between France and Prussia, introduced into your Senate, and laid on the table?" Certainly not, although the notion of you "Monroe doctrinarians," jumping all the way across the Atlantic from your own doctrine, on your own Continent, to its own contradiction on the opposite Continent, did raise a passing smile. But the truth is, what arrested our attention at once was a little local matter of yours, a long way West, which, to all appearance, we ought to have shrugged our shoulders about. Have any of my impaneled hundred American readers guessed what I mean? Well I will tell them. It was this little paragraph:

New-York, May 4—6 P. M.

A formidable strike has taken place among the workingmen of Chicago in favor of eight hours' labor.

This was the news which threw Mexico, and Gen. Sickles, and Senator Wilson, and Gen. Sheridan, and Mrs. Surratt, and the Indian war in Nebraska, and even American intervention between France and Prussia, that very remarkable idea, entirely into the shade.

And here we have an instance of what I call the correspondent's duty of local perspective. England at this moment is in pangs of childbirth of a new Reform Bill on the one hand, and distracted with every variety of "strike" on the other, the two subjects dovetailing into one another in a multiplicity of ways. And thus the news of a great American strike, even upon one point only, in one of your thousand cities, electrifies us all. I must admit, however, that the correspondent of the London *Times* in his graphic description of Chicago some time ago has not a little contributed to prepare the public mind for the importance it attaches to the news—an importance which no man not living in England could foretell, unless, indeed, he were a very profoundly practical and philosophical politician, with the most minute knowledge of the course of events from day to day.

Two strikes, in conjunction, though without any immediate connection with the agitation of the workingmen for reform, have profoundly impressed all classes during the last few weeks—the strike of the railway engine drivers and the strike of the tailors. These strikes reach almost every man in the country, and above all the upper classes. Locomotion and clothing are the two chief elements of civilization, and to be deprived of both, or either, is a prospect of considerable gravity, and an anxiety amounting to anguish in some minds. The strike of the engine drivers has blown over, partly by concession, partly by superior tactics on the part of the masters. So the South may still hope to have a little grouse shooting presently, and not to lose our coals and cooked meat for a time. But the impression of alarm and the fright produced remains—"sea is their wrath, yet working after storm."

The strike of the tailors continues. Rich men at all the clubs are congratulating themselves upon having to wear their old clothes another season, and to look, according to the true, old, aristocratic feeling, a little more "gentleman-like" by being a little more shabby, while the poor men are quaking in their shoes lest the master tailors should put on extra pressure in the dunning department. "The only thing I dislike about it," said a sturdy old Tory baronet the other day, "is having to go to dinner by daylight with white seams to my coat." "Oh," said a younger man who is making his ten thousand a year, "never mind that; ink your seams, or have them inked by the man who blacks your boots"—a suggestion warmly accepted by the bystanders.

The tailors' strike, the Reform Bill, and the meeting in Hyde Park of the 6th of May are the only things that have been talked about for days and days. We shake our heads about Luxemburg; but we turn without delay to frock coats and tail coats, trowsers and waistcoats. We wonder, languidly, whether Lord Stanley really has "intervened" in the great foreign question. But anon the irrepressible compound householder stalks across our imagination. "Will there be peace or war, do you think?" "I don't know, I am sure, but was there ever such an instance of misgovernment as the conduct of the ministry in the matter of the Hyde Park meeting!" Everything comes round to strikes and reform, reform and strikes. Hence the instant attention with which every one fastened upon the strike at Chicago. It has been a favorite commonplace among English Radicals that strikes were, if not impossible, at least unlikely in America, because America was governed by more liberal institutions. Therefore everybody is fighting over the Chicago strike.

My own opinion is, that up to a certain point strikes are justifiable, inasmuch as the rate of profits has a tendency to grow out of proportion to the growth of wages. I sincerely believe that capital in this country has silently encroached upon the wages of labor, and the position of the laborer is not in keeping or any fair proportion with the position and wealth of the capitalists. But I am to the full impressed with the extreme gravity and difficulty of the questions involved. We may have to evacuate many gall stones locked up in the Constitution yet, and those who know anything about it, know the agonies such a process may entail. Nevertheless, I have an unalterable faith in the extraordinary wisdom and fundamental moderation and common sense of the Anglo-Saxon race. These questions will take time, but they will be settled wisely. Can anything be more marked, more instructive than the events of the last few days. Nothing can equal the blunders of the present Government in the matter of the late reform meeting in Hyde Park. They told the people that they had no right to go into the Park at all. The people answered, we have. The Government said, you shall not go. The people said, we will go. The Government called out its troops and its police, and informed the country loudly that the demonstration would not be permitted. The whole of the Liberal Press sided with the Government. Even Mr. Gladstone supported them in the House. And to the mortification and astonishment of the Tories—I might, without any exaggeration, say their rage—the Government, with the whole force of opinion at their back, retreated from its position at the eleventh hour, and confessed that they had not known the law, and the people might go if they liked. In any other European country what would have been the result? Something little short of a revolution, and the instant assumption, that as the Government was stultified and impotent, the mob might rush in and trample it under foot. Nothing of the kind occurred on Monday here. True, the old Whigs and the old Tories were consumed with alarm—indeed, the *Day*, which was started by the Earl of Grosvenor's party, it is said, as I related to you, to undermine Gladstone, died of fright and has ceased to exist.

But the whole result was the good-humored meeting of a few thousand people on a lovely evening, who listened good-humoredly to Mr. Beales and a few other men, and then separated with less bother and fewer casualties than happen on any ordinary field day. A more delicate touch of ridicule, a more refined smile at the imbecility of his Government, could hardly have suffused honest John Bull's face, or crowned a series of governmental blunders, which even Tories go about declaiming against as "unparalleled within political memory." In fact, as a Radical said to me the day after, it is the last link in the great argument to prove that this country wants no Government at all. Do what you will, you cannot upset the coach. A conclusion very distasteful to the Government, very consoling to the country.

In all this, you observe, I pointedly say "the Government," and not Mr. Walpole. The Tories have tried to make a scapegoat of him, but with an unfairness repudiated by Lord Derby, not as a matter of chivalry, but common justice. Everybody knows that, in this case at least, Mr. Walpole is only the conventional organ of the decision of the whole Cabinet, who laid their heads together upon a question of admitted importance and joint concern to them all. * * * The state of parties on the question of Reform is truly chaotic. Mr. Disraeli, says the *Spectator*, has thrashed us all—both his side and ours. And hitherto, so it actually seems, in spite of the proverbial slip between cup and lip, which may happen yet. The quantity of dirt which the Tory party have eaten and seem prepared to eat at his heels is a wonder, not so much to the Liberals as to themselves.

Every twenty-four hours the bill seems to get more and more liberal as one check is thrown out after another to the wolves. Mr. Bright pats the Conservatives lovingly on the back. "Well done," he says; "swim a little further. Are you not half-way across the stream, and more? It will be harder for you to swim back than to swim on. Then pluck up your brave hearts." And no doubts the Tories require all their bravery and discipline to follow their unprincipled and audacious leader from step to step down to that which *they* look upon with dread as the wilderness of democracy—"that bare and level plain where every thistle is a tree, and every ant's nest is a mountain." What is the secret of their subservience? It lies in a nutshell—"self-preservation, the first law of existence." It had been prophesied to them, they have tacitly felt, that if they failed to pass a Reform Bill, their party would be absolutely extinguished, at least in its present form and traditions. And so they stick to the only plank of salvation like grim death, and will concede *any* Reform Bill so they carry it *themselves*.

Mr. Gladstone's position is perfectly intelligible. He advocates gradual enfranchisement and the gradual education of the masses in the use of the franchise. He is outbidden by the men who howled him down as being the copioneer with Mr. Bright, last year, to the frightful abyss. His moral sense revolts at their duplicity and tactics, and he shows it. But the most curious feature in the case is one which I commend to the attention of your readers, as being strictly true and wonderfully British. It is the morbid anxiety of the Liberal majority to keep the Conservative minority in power. The various sections of the Liberal Party dislike one another, and agree in one thing only—dislike of Mr. Gladstone.

I am speaking of the House of Commons. In the country Mr. Gladstone is the central figure. But in the House Mr. Gladstone is unquestionably not popular. The old Whigs are alarmed by his earnestness, and are far more impressed by what they call the want of moderation in his manner than by the substantial moderation of his proposals. They are swallowing a camel from Mr. Disraeli after straining at Mr. Gladstone's gnats. Thus, in their terror at Gladstone and Bright, they cease to look at questions on their own merits. Beside the old Whigs, there are the various sections below the gangway who do not understand Gladstone, and who, in their jealousy of all officials, in or out of office, think less of him as a man of genius than as the leader of an official clique, whom he is anxious to bring back into office. In this light they interpret all his moves, and stultify his leadership. Of all these advantages Mr. Disraeli has not failed to avail himself. It is impossible yet to predict the fate of the present bill. The odds are in favor of the Conservatives remaining in office. But as there is a large party who sincerely think the bill an execrable bill, and as the caves are numerous and the intricacy of the compound householder question affords innumerable hiding-places to dishonest Liberals and dishonest Conservatives, a forecast is almost impossible. Perhaps to-morrow's debate will have decided everything. I have only time to add that after last night's debate you may consider that the Irish establishment is doomed. Accept this as certain, and most important.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Monday, May 13, 1867.

Business has slacked off very suddenly. In truth, the trade of New-Orleans, though large, is chiefly local. New-Orleans exports the cotton crop and imports, chiefly coastwise, the commodities required by the planter. To this trade may be added the provisions distributed to the same customers. When the cotton crop has been sold therefore and the annual plantation supplies laid in there is not much else to be done, and the population prepares to spend the Summer abroad. It is very obvious, therefore, if the Government would procure proper trade facilities with the adjacent countries of Mexico and the West India Islands, which now import from Europe, a continual trade might be organized to the great advantage of New-Orleans. We hope it will be done.

THE STEAM CAR QUESTION.

The excitement on this subject has subsided without any further demonstrations of violence. People got along as they best can. It makes very little difference with the men, but the ladies have to stay at home or take an escort. The colored people evince, however, little disposition to intrude, and if the Company would put on ladies' cars, there would be no further discontent among the whites. It is not to be disguised, however, that if any cause of collision should occur, bloody consequences are to be apprehended. It is much to be regretted that those who, at the safe distance of a thousand miles, would fire the fuse by the magnetism of prejudice, cannot see the mischief they are bringing upon the country.

THE COLORED MEETING.

It is usual in law suits or diseases of great difficulty to send for foreign counsel and physicians. So Judge Kelley and other gentlemen of large oratorical renown have been imported to explain to the colored people that they are surrounded by enemies, and their friends live a long way off, and have to be sent for. The meeting on Saturday night last was very large. It was formed by processions which marched peaceably along, and we have heard of no collision or disturbance of any consequence on the occasion. The Southern people will, I think, pursue the strategy of Gen. Joe. Johnson in falling back and making their fight only on a tenable position. They will concede to the freedmen all the law of Congress awards, and more, for they will give employment and social protection to all respectable and well-behaved colored people. But when the colored people shall have attained this satisfactory position a question will arise whether they will vote for Representatives in Congress favorable to the industrial and revenue policy of the Northern or Southern people? Already has Judge Kelley felt this difficulty because he made an argument at Memphis to prove that the cotton tax was a just penalty on rebellion, and was not injurious to the cotton laborer. But no such political prize as thirty Congressional votes, with the attendant State and local offices, can be permitted to enure to the benefit of any particular individuals without a struggle, and already we hear symptoms of disintegration and division among the new electors. This will be fortunate, for nothing moves a numerical Government except divisions. Otherwise it would be the most intolerable and hopeless of all despotisms.

So there is a decided prospect of a further subdivision here. The colored people having satisfied themselves that they have a majority of the registered vote, are inclined to make use of it for their own purposes. They have, therefore, proposed to elect a colored Mayor, and to organize the City Government upon the same basis. The colored people do not like their white friends to assume the position of their overseers.

They do not seem to have much confidence in "those who imagine they are entitled to our (their) suffrages, because they belong to the superior race." They are complaining that their friends do not give them colored registrars nor policemen; nor a place "in the schools or on the same ferry-boats with the whites. They boldly denounce "the Union Republican Party," proclaim themselves "the Radical Republican Party," and say: "But one-half and even more of the voting population of the State, having among them a sufficient number of men of wealth, influence and education, will not allow themselves to be cheated of their legitimate due—that is to say, of their legitimate share of influence and power in the Local Government." From these premises they appeal to the colored voters: "Then let us elect a colored Mayor. This would be a great example set up to this community. Why should we not do it? Our number entitles us to have the Mayor of the city. Are we wanting in men of ability and character who are fit for that position? Where is the colored man that will say so?"

These indications show that both—and indeed all—distinctions other than that of color will be discarded. In the language of the colored organ:

"Between 'Union Republicans' and 'Radical Republicans' the newly-enfranchised citizens may be divided. The preferences of some may be on one side, and those of others on the other side. But let the true friends of equality set us from the start a great example and agree upon a colored candidate; then the great mass of voters will be united.

This is the true secret to consolidate the colored vote, and the victory will be to this branch of the Republican Party that will first understand it."

These extended extracts are cited to show the sudden *bouleversement* that is threatened to the well-laid plans of the loyalists who have been nursing this new electoral power. The proposed division on the basis of color may not succeed, but the indications are that it will. The effort made to exclude many white people on the objection that they have disfranchised themselves by taking part in the rebellion, will disable the white vote, and teach the colored people that in their own language, "the colored man is master of the election."

CONSERVATISM.

These indications show the correctness of your position that this tendency to extremes should be counteracted by an organization irrespective of party or color among those who still regard the privations of union, order and property as the duty or interest of the nation. The tendencies here are to ignore the past divisions and to vote irrespective of any party names which tend to divide and defeat us in the hour of peril. W. M. B.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Senator Wilson's Speech at Augusta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Bainbridge, Decatur County, Ga., Monday, April 13, 1867.

Senator Wilson's speeches at Charleston and at Augusta, which have been furnished to the newspapers and published in full, are the principal subjects of discussion in circles where politics are considered at all. To a much greater extent than they who are at a distance from these States would suppose, political questions are scrupulously avoided, partly from an idea that men who are disfranchised have no right to interfere; partly from a desire to avoid a premature committal to any of the courses now suggested, and partly from a determination to have no act or part in any of the events which are transpiring, but *laisser aller*, without acquiescence or resistance of any kind. The most conservative, or rather, I should say, those who were opposed to secession and the war, but are now utterly opposed to Radicalism, are those who talk most freely on political matters. They feel that their opposition to the rebellion, their attachment to the Union, and their fidelity to their convictions in times of trial and danger, give them a right to speak out, and as many, though not all of these, are in a position to register and vote, they necessarily exert a very great influence, and their advice is listened to with attention by that large number who, though never active Secessionists, went with the current and became participants in the rebellion. It is by these conservative men that Mr. Wilson's speeches are most severely censured and condemned; and I should falsify the fact and willfully mislead you were I to say otherwise than that those speeches are doing infinite harm; creating animosity where none existed, but rather an earnest desire for conciliation and concession; giving strength and consistence to opposition which was about to yield and pass away; affording the most nutritive aliment to those who have always advised the passive resistance of non-action, and spreading alarm, anxiety, and discontent among all classes. Whatever may be the real purpose of Mr. Wilson's tour, his language is generally construed as a declaration that his sole object is to create a Radical Party at the South, and to excite a deadly opposition between the white and black voters, taking for granted that the masses of the white people in these States are necessarily enemies, and that the masses of the colored people are necessarily friends, or can be made so by inducing them to believe that the exercise of their right of suffrage in the interest of the extreme Radicals is the only way in which they can secure their own welfare and advancement. Mr. Wilson's vehement denunciation and abuse at Augusta of all who took part in the rebellion, his harsh and sneering allusions to leading Georgians whom the people respect and have long regarded as representative men, and his reiterated threats of confiscation of the property of all who oppose his will, with the implied promise that the confiscation will inure to the benefit of the negroes who vote for the Radicals, have produced the impression which I have attempted to describe. A few of the more hot-blooded and impetuous speak angrily and in excited terms of the "insult to the State and people;" but generally the speech is spoken of more in sorrow than in anger, as calculated to promote bad feeling where conciliation was needed, and to reopen freshly-healed wounds where the balm of good will would have been so much more appropriate and beneficial. I heard the speech described yesterday by a party of gentlemen who were present, who had remained expressly in Augusta in order to hear it, and who said that they hoped to gather from it expressions of kindness and amity which they could repeat to their friends and neighbors, and thereby promote the cause of reconstruction and restoration. Two of these gentlemen were original Union men, and the others were sincerely anxious to secure prompt acquiescence in all the terms of the Sherman Bill. In giving their report and their own impressions they did not use a single angry word or heated expression. But they declared they were bitterly disappointed. I will give you as nearly as possible the substance of what they said: They said that from the very beginning of his address, so far as the whites were concerned, he assumed the tone and manner of a school teacher addressing a crowd of refractory pupils, whom he generously agreed not to flog on condition that they would behave themselves in future; gave them to understand that they held their lives and property at the mercy of him and his party; reminded them again and again of their sufferings, losses and the "heel and power of conquest upon their bosoms" was the consequence of their heinous "guilt, madness and folly," and that instead of uttering any complaint as to the harshness of the terms imposed by Congress, they should be eternally grateful for the "beneficence, tenderness, justice and magnanimity" which the United States Government has shown them. They went on to say that he frequently sneered at and alluded in terms of contempt to Mr. Stephens, Mr. Toombs, Gov. Johnson, Gov. Cobb, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Iverson and others, who held prominent political positions in Georgia, and that, then addressing himself to the negroes, conjured them all to vote for the Radicals, and for none others, to pay no attention to the advice of their employers, and that if any man dared to interfere with them or give them contrary advice, so help him God, he would vote to confiscate that man's property. They said that his counsel to the colored men tended directly to bring about open antagonism between the races, and held out to them as a direct incentive to support Radical candidates and none others, the probable distribution among them of the confiscated estates of the white men who opposed the Radical Party. There was not, they said, one word in the speech which the most friendly-disposed could regard as conciliatory or promotive of harmony. "It was an ultra-Radical stump speech, which offended every man who heard it, who had not already joined the Radical Party." I have seen several who have read the speech in the papers, and I regret to say it seems to have impressed them as it did the gentlemen who heard it, and the conclusion at which most of them arrived was, "Gov. Perry is right. His advice is the best. If the Convention will only bring what Wilson wants, let us have no Convention, and bear military government a little longer." A strong supporter of Ex-Gov. Brown, who is working hard to carry out Brown's plans, remarked, I was told, after reading Wilson's speech, "If he (Wilson) makes another such fool's speech as that in Georgia, the Convention won't get a single white vote." You can glean from the newspaper Press of the State—the angry comments of those who oppose the Sherman Bill, and the silence or deprecating tone of those who advocate acquiescence and submission—the general feeling which I have endeavored to explain.

It may be that Mr. Wilson does not hold the purpose ascribed to him, and that his meaning was not such as is so generally supposed; that it would be impossible for any one, however gifted, to persuade the people that they were wrong in their opinion, and that Mr. Wilson intended to be kind and conciliatory. I am no croaker, nor do I allow prejudices on one side or the other to influence my judgment nor give the slightest bias to my statement of facts; but I am as certain as I am of anything which has not happened, and of which I cannot procure positive proof, that Mr. Wilson's speech has lost thousands of votes to the friends of the Sherman Bill, and gained an equal number for the doctrine of Gov. Perry. It is not my purpose to justify or condemn this. I only state a fact which it is idle to conceal or disregard.

It is proper for me to add that this opinion as to Mr. Wilson's speeches, and the effect which they seem likely to produce, must not be considered by people at the North as an evidence of rebellious or angry spirit, or of an indisposition to listen to prominent Northern men. On the contrary, when it was announced that influential Republicans were about to visit the South and address the people, there was a very general desire expressed that they should come, and it was thought that they could effect much good for the people here as well as for those at the North, by removing prejudices, stating things as they are without reference to political parties, and by promoting harmony and reconciliation, avoiding the old sores of the past, and showing how peace and prosperity can be secured by cordial union in the future. The sentiments expressed in several articles in the Times, at that period, were exactly those of all sensible and conservative men here. They wanted to hear the voice of statesmen speaking for a united country. They did not want to hear a partizan speaking in the interest of a faction.

Although the hill which the advocates of Congressional reconstruction have to climb has become much steeper and more rugged, I do not consider it by any means insurmountable. The longing of the people to reach a haven of peace and security is so earnest and deep-rooted, I am persuaded that they will risk anything rather than protract the present state of things, provided they are not made to know that they are driven, or to see and feel the whip of which they now occasionally hear the sound.

I did intend in this letter to give an account of the "Blowing Cave," which has nothing to do with politics or politicians, although blowing is common to both. But I am compelled to postpone my description of the "freak of nature," having allowed the importance of the subject on which I have attempted to give you information, to occupy more space than I intended. QUONDAM.

The Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen.

The twenty-third anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, was celebrated last evening with appropriate services at the Church of the Atonement, corner Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street.

After the usual prefaratory devotional exercises had been concluded, Mr. Cummings, Vice-President of the Society, read the annual report, in which was presented a very hopeful statement of the condition of affairs. During the past year sailors coming under the influence of the Society have been induced to save a large portion of their earnings. The amount thus deposited in bank, or sent through the institution to relatives and friends in other places, for the twelve months ending May 1, 1867, reached the sum of $8,500, most of which would, doubtless, have gone for rum or found its way into the den of infamy. During the same period 4,000 sailors have lain sick in the hospitals in this City, all of whom have been regularly visited and spiritually ministered to by faithful missionaries of the Society. Three missions are being carried on at the present time, one in Pike-slip, another in Coenties-slip, and a third (floating) at the foot of Hubert-street, North River. These are being at present well sustained, but in order to carry on the work there, as in other branches, the Society needs about $8,000 for the present year, and it was hoped that kind friends would help liberally. Mention was made of the death of two members of the Society during the year. One of them, the late Mr. John Byrne, being especially an earnest, zealous worker in the cause.

At the conclusion of the above report Rev. J. H. Morton, D. D., of Philadelphia, preached a brief sermon appropriate to the occasion, taking for his text the following words:

"But after long abstinence, Paul stood forth in the midst of them and said, Sir, ye should have hearkened unto me, and not have loosed from Crete, and to have gained this harm and loss. And now I exhort you to be of good cheer, for there shall be no loss of any man's life among you, but of the ship. For there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am and whom I serve, &c.," (Acts xxvii., 21, 22, 23.)

From this passage in the life of the Apostle the reverend gentleman drew the lesson that the religion of the Saviour is calculated to make sailors better seamen, to fit them more fully for the duties and responsibilities of their work. Give the men of the sea a clear sence of acceptance with their God, and the consequent faith and dependence upon Him that Paul showed in his comforting address to the mariners of the Mediterranean, and they will protect the precious lives of their passengers, and the property in their charge, more faithfully than they would otherwise be inclined to do. A religious crew, other things being equal, will always handle a vessel safer than a drunken, profane, unbeliever, and it is as much the duty of Christian people to give the Gospel to the men who "do business upon great waters," as to those who live on land. In concluding his discourse Doctor Morton urged upon his hearers the claims of the Society upon their purses, and hoped that they would gladly do all they could to help so worthy a project. Subscriptions were then offered, after which the audience were dismissed with the Benediction.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

A TRIO OF PICKPOCKETS.

On Saturday night Cornelius Sullivan, of No. 44 Frankfort-street, entered the saloon in the basement of premises corner of Pearl and Platt streets, and while he stood at the bar Patrick Love approached and stole $4 50 from his vest pocket. The thief was detected in the act, and arrested by Officer Holmes, of the Second Precinct, who brought him before the Court yesterday morning.

Officer Christopher, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Wm. Murray on Saturday, he having been detected in the act of picking the pocket of John Sheehan, of No. 16 Roosevelt-street, of a small amount of money.

Wm. King was arrested about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of stealing the watch of Otto Wahlberg, who lives at No. 10 Vandewater-street. The prisoner and a confederate assaulted their victim in the Bowery, and the watch was found in the possession of King, when arrested in a Mott-street cellar.

All of these prisoners were duly held for trial by the sitting magistrate in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

FAST LADS.

On Monday last, Mr. James M. Doughty, fancy-goods dealer, at No. 1,258 Broadway, sent an employe, a lad of 14 years, named Wm. Collins, to the Sixth National Bank, with $170 in National bank-notes, which he was directed, as usual, to deposit. On his way to the bank, he met another boy named James Aitkins, his senior by two years, and with whom he had been acquainted for a long time. The pair, after a hasty conference, agreed that upon the whole it would be far more profitable for them to keep the money than to deposit it, and they resolved to do the former, the easy conscience of the boy Collins readily giving way before the dazzling prospect of the "fun" which such a sum of money would purchase. Accordingly the bank-book was thrown away, and with their plethoric wallets the pair left the city and went to Buffalo, where they "spent much of their substance in riotous living." On Friday, learning that the detectives were on their track, they started for New-York again, and arrived here on Saturday evening, when they were met on Broadway by the private watchman of Mr. Doughty's building, and he immediately caused their arrest. Yesterday they were taken before Justice Dodge, when they admitted their guilt and handed over $100 of the stolen money to the owner, the balance having been spent by them in their brief career of crime. They were both held for trial, and, in default of the necessary bail, locked up in a prison cell.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Jacob Ferries, (colored,) of No. 105 West Houston-street, and Morris W. Powers, of No. 326 Eighth-avenue, were arrested and taken to Court upon the charge of violating the Excise Law by selling liquor on Sunday morning. They were bailed in the sum of $300 each to answer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrivals in the City.—Gov. Fenton, Albany; Gen. A. S. Buford, Richmond, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. N. B. Judd, Chicago; Hon. L. B. Hulbert, Washington, and Hon. P. Lord, Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. Norris, British Army, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. J. S. Savory, Iowa, and Col. Owens, S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Frederick Smyth, Ex-Governor of New-Hampshire; Gen. Dyer, U. S. A.; Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, Albany; Gen. Wright, U. S. A.; C. B. Lansing, Albany, and Commodore Alden, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.—At the annual election of Commandery No. 1, M. O. L. L. U. S., New-York, the following officers were elected: Commander, Admiral D. G. Farragut; Senior Vice-Commander, Col. Burr Porter; Junior Vice-Commander, Commander D. B. Harmony, U. S. N.; Recorder, Brevet Col. Horatio C. King; Correspondent, Major Stuart M. Taylor; Treasurer, Capt. W. C. Church; Chancellor, Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall; Council, Brevet Major-Gen. H. E. Davies, Jr.; Paymaster Garrett R. Barry, U. S. N.; Brevet Col. J. A. Slipper; Commander A. C. Rhind, U. S. N. and Major S. C. Lyford, U. S. A.

Fire in Maiden-lane.—About 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 47 Maiden-lane, occupied by Richard Douglass & Co., importers of fancy glassware, &c. Before the flames were extinguished the two upper floors were burned out, and the others flooded with water. The loss sustained by the firm, who occupy the entire building, is estimated at $20,000; fully insured. No. 45, occupied by Francis & Loutrell, stationers, was slightly damaged by water. Origin of fire unknown.

The Spotted Fever.—William A. Harrison, late Captain of the barge *Col. Russel*, lying at the foot of East Thirty-fifth-street, was taken ill at 9 o'clock on Saturday night with the spotted fever, from the effects of which he died in twenty hours afterward. He was attended by a skillful physician, but the progress of the disease was so rapid as to defy all efforts to overcome it.

Stabbing Affray.—At an early hour yesterday morning Thomas Lea, residing at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, quarreled with a stranger in West Broadway, when he was stabbed in the arm with a knife in the hands of his opponent, who made good his escape. After having his wound dressed at the Leonard-street Station-house, Lea left for his home.

Fire in Forty-second-street.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the lead-pencil manufactory of Eberhard Faber, foot of Forty-second-street, East River. The flames were soon conquered by the indefatigable efforts of the firemen. The loss will probably amount to $500, on which there is ample insurance to cover.

Drowned.—Last evening, at about 6 o'clock, a girl named Sarah Francis Sophers, aged 8 years, and residing at No. 330 West Seventeenth-street, while playing upon the dock at the foot of that street, fell into the water and was drowned before help could reach her. The body was recovered and delivered to her parents. An inquest will be held to-day.

The Excise Law.—Fifty arrests were made in this City yesterday, for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and nineteen for violation of the Excise Law.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Man Found Dying in the Street—Foul Play Suspected.—Coroner Lynch was yesterday notified to hold an inquest in the case of a man named Patrick Quinn, who had died from the effects of injuries received in a manner as yet unknown. It appears that shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Sullivan, of the Forty-second Precinct, while patrolling his beat along Hudson-avenue, discovered the deceased lying on the sidewalk in front of his residence, No. 30, bleeding profusely from his right ear, and breathing very heavily. Having procured the assistance of Sergt. Pearce and Officer Aldrich, of the same precinct, Quinn was placed in a wagon, and the party started for the Station-house, at the corner of York and Jay streets. On the way there, however, the man died, and upon their arrival Dr. McCauley was summoned, who made an examination of the body, but no marks of violence were found, excepting a swelling on the back part of the head. It was subsequently ascertained that, about midnight, the deceased was seen on the roof of his house, and it was inferred by some that he had fallen therefrom to the sidewalk, thereby receiving the injuries which caused his death. It does not seem altogether probable, however, that this can be true, from the fact that had the man fallen from the roof, his body would have borne greater injuries than it does—the head would probably have been crushed or some of his bones broken. Upon ascertaining all the facts of the case, as far as elicited, Coroner Lynch himself began to make inquiries about the neighborhood of Quinn's late residence, and learned something about deceased having been seen in a difficulty during Saturday night, previous to midnight. Having also ascertained the whereabouts of some of the parties who were seen in the company of deceased during the evening and during the difficulty, the Coroner caused them to be arrested and locked up in cells at the Station-house. He then set about impaneling a jury and will probably commence a further investigation either to-day or to-morrow. By many persons it is thought that Quinn became involved in a row subsequent to his having been seen on the roof, and then received the injuries which resulted in death.

Attempt to Outrage a Little Girl.—A fiendish attempt to outrage the person of a sick girl of 10 years, named Julia Kenworthy, at her parents' residence, corner of Green and Franklin streets, Greenpoint, on Saturday night, was made by a man named John W. Fickett. It seems that Fickett, who was formerly a driver on the Greenpoint line of cars, resided next door to where he attempted the outrage, and was acquainted with the child's family. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, while the girl's parents went out to do some marketing, he entered the room where she was in bed, and attempted to violate her person. The screams of the girl, however, alarmed the fellow and he ran away and is still at large.

An Old Game.—A man named George Kelsey entered the clothing-store of Morris Taylor, on Saturday night and tried on a new suit of clothes. It is charged, however, that George forgot to pay for the same, and hurriedly left the store for the street as if he had forgotten something! Taylor not liking to lose a valuable suit of clothes, called Officer Fox, of the Forty-second Precinct, who arrested Kelsey and locked him up on a charge of grand larceny.

Interesting Exercises at St. Mary's Church.—The children of the different societies of St. Mary's Church, corner of Leonard and Remsen streets, E. D., yesterday afternoon assembled to the number of about 1,500, and made a floral offering to the patron saint of the Church. Father McDonald, the Pastor, and his assistant, Father McCloskey, were present and accepted the flowers from the children as they passed the grand altar. A large number of citizens witnessed the ceremony.

Sudden Death.—A well-known citizen of the Sixteenth Ward, Mr. Frederick Zachariason, died suddenly at his residence, corner Meserole and Ewen streets, E. D., on Saturday night, of paralysis. The deceased was a native of Germany, about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and child. He has been a resident of the ward for many years, and his sudden death has caused a feeling of gloom throughout the whole community.

Boys Charged with Burglary.—Yesterday morning, two boys named James Dockney and Peter Curran, were arrested by Officer Brannigan, of the Forty-third Precinct, on the charge of burglary. The prisoners were found in the store of Charles Wakefield, on Hamilton-avenue, they, as alleged, having forced an entrance thereto, and packed up a number of bottles preparatory to removing them from the place. They were locked up to answer.

Boy Run Over.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a boy named James McLeer, aged 10 years, was run over in Myrtle-avenue by a Greenpoint car, and had one of his legs fractured and his feet badly crushed. He was removed to the City Hospital by Officer Paine, of the Forty-fourth Precinct. McLeer resides at No. 38 Johnson-street.

The Excise Law.—Only nine arrests were made in Brooklyn yesterday for violation of the Excise Law. Seven of these were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and two for exposing liquor for sale on the Sabbath.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar, Monday.—Nos. 81, 12, 23, 25, 32, 41, 47, 74, 77, 87.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire at Verona.—Shortly after 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire originated in a shoemaker's shop over the store of Caleb H. Baldwin, at Verona, on the road leading from Newark to Caldwell. The flames spread rapidly, and communicated to the adjoining store and dwelling of Wm. L. Scott, and both buildings were burned down. Mr. Baldwin's loss is about $4,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1,400 in the Firemen's Mutual of Newark. Mr. Scott's loss is $6,000, insured for $2,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Supposed Suicide of a Woman.—Yesterday forenoon the body of an unknown woman, apparently about 35 years of age, was found floating in the river near the foot of Newark-street, Hoboken. Deceased had on a black silk dress, black sack, black kid gloves and black gaiters. Five one pound weights were found in the bosom of her dress, and two small bottles of laudanum were also found on her person. Coroner White took charge of the body and will hold an inquest to-day.

Brevities.—On Saturday afternoon a soda-water fountain in the cellar of Van Winkle's drug-store, in Newark, burst with a loud report, and some of the fragments striking a man named Hagerman, destroyed the sight of one of his eyes.....A man named Peter Barry was convicted in Newark on Saturday for seducing a girl named Ronan, and was fined $1,000.

Suicide.—Coroner Warren, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mary O'Gorman, 53 years of age, who committed suicide by hanging herself at her apartments in No. 7 Railroad-avenue. Deceased was a widow woman. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide while temporarily insane.

The Sunday Law in Jersey City.—The Sunday Law was fully enforced yesterday in Jersey City, and to all appearances the liquor places, restaurants, &c., were all closed, and no arrests were made.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Saturday, May 18.

Flour steady, with a moderate demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trades; sales 1,200 bbls. at $15 for No. 1 Spring; $16 for Red Winter; $17 for White, $17 50@$18 for Double Extra. Rye Flour steady at $9, with a light supply. Wheat quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels Western Spring on private terms. Corn quiet; sales of 3,000 bushels Mixed Indiana at $1 20. Oats firm; sales of 6,000 bushels Canadian at 80c. afloat. Barley firm but scarce and quiet. Rye firm at $1 70 for Canadian, afloat. Peas dull; sales of 600 bushels Canadian on private terms. Corn Meal, $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs., and $1 45 ₩ 50 lb. sacks. Mill Feed scarce and firm; Shorts are selling at $35; Shipstuffs at $40, and Middlings at $42@$43 ₩ ton. Canal Freights are quiet; Peas, 10c.; Corn, 8½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, and $5 to Newburgh. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 40c.; to New-York by railroad 45c. Lake Imports—1,900 bushels Wheat, 19,200 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 4,800 bushels Peas. Canal Exports—7,600 bushels Peas.

New-Orleans, Saturday, May 18.

Cotton unchanged; sales 900 bales; Low Middling 25c.; exports, 1,558 bales; receipts, 374 bales. Sugar and Molasses—No sales and nominally unchanged. Flour dull and declining; Superfine $12 75; choice Extra $17 75. Corn is in good demand but declined 5c.; Yellow and Mixed $1 25@$1 30; White $1 30@$1 35. Oats are in moderate demand and firm at 92½c.@95c. Hay $32@$34. Lard dull and lower; in the tierce, nominally, 13c.; in the keg, 13¾c. Pork is very dull at $24 25@$24 37. Bacon is in good jobbing demand; Shoulders are retailing at 9½c., Rib Sides at 12½c. and Clear Sides at 13¼c.@13½c. Coffee—Fair to prime, 17¾c.@18¾c., in gold. Gold, 135¾. Sterling Exchange, 46@49 and nominal. New-York Sight Exchange, par@¼@⅜ ₩ cent. discount.

Buffalo, Saturday, May 18.

Flour steady; sales of 500 bbls. Spring at $14 50. Wheat dull, and small sales of White Canada at $3 35@$3 50; the market was unsettled and irregular, closing with new Chicago offered at $1 12, with no buyers. Oats nominal at 82c. for Ohio and 71c. for No. 2 Western. Rye is wanted, and there is none here. Mess Pork unchanged. Highwines dull and nominal. Barley quiet at $1 20@$1 25 for Canada. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 163,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—550,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. Freights dull; Corn 9c.@9½c. and Oats 6c. to New-York.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, May 18.

Tobacco firm; better qualities slightly higher. Cotton firm and advanced. Flour heavy. Wheat flat and inactive; sales at $2 70 for Spring, $3 25@$3 25 for prime Fall. Corn firmer; sales at $1 08@$1 10. Oats steady at 88c.@90c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork steady at $22 50@$22 75. Bacon—Shoulders 8¾c.; 9c. for Rib Sides, 11½c. for Clear Sides, 12¾c. for plain Hams, 12½c. for Sugar-cured Hams. Lard steady at 12½c. for Choice Steam. Whisky, in bond, 27c.

St. Louis, Saturday, May 18.

Tobacco firm, and better qualities are slightly higher. Cotton firm at 24c. Wheat flat at $2 50@$2 70 for Spring; $3 25@$3 35 for Prime Fall; $3 40 for choice. Corn firmer at $1 08@$1 13. Oats steady at 88c.@90c. Barley and Rye are unchanged. Pork steady at $22 50@$22 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear do., 12¾c.; Plain Hams, 12½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard steady at 12½c. for Choice Steam. Whisky, in bond, 27c.

Cincinnati, Saturday, May 18.

Flour firmer; family and tancy, $14 50@$15 50. Wheat firmer. Rye Flour, $9@$9 50. Corn quiet, but dull; sales at 92c.@93c. for No. 1 in the elevator. Rye, $1 70. Whisky, 30c.@32c. Mess Pork dull at $22 50. Bulk Meats firm at 8c.@10c. for Shoulders and Sides. Bacon steady at 9c.@12c. for Shoulders and Clear Sides. Lard, 12¾c.; the demand is light. Butter dull at 25c.@28c. for fresh. Cheese dull at 12c.@14c. for good and new. Linseed Oil firmer at $1 46@$1 47. Gold, 136⅛, buying.

Toledo, Saturday, May 18.

Flour quiet at $14 50 for Spring. Wheat unchanged at $3 20 for Amber. Corn declined 4c.; No. 1, $1 05¾@$1 07; No. 2 declined 2c.; sales at 97c.@98c. Oats advanced 1c.; sales at 73c.@74c. Rye scarce. Lake freights are very dull; Corn to Buffalo, 3¼c.

Memphis, Tenn., Saturday, May 18.

Cotton dull; sales at 25c.@25½c.; receipts, 156 bales; exports, 2,643. Corn, $1 25@$1 27. Oats, 90c.@92c. Flour easier; sales at $9 25@$9 50 for Superfine. Pork quiet at $23@$23 50. Bacon—Clear Sides, 13¾c. Lard, 13¾c.@14c. Other markets unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, May 18.

Cotton quiet at 24c. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 55c. Resin quiet at $3@$6.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, May 18.

Cotton easier; sales of 200 bales of middling at 26c.; receipts 330 bales.

Mobile, Ala., Saturday, May 18.

Cotton quiet; sales 700 bales; middling 25c.; receipts 56 bales.

Charleston, S. C., Saturday, May 18.

Cotton quiet; sales 20 bales; middling 27c.@27½; receipts 520 bales.

Louisville, Saturday, May 18.

Tobacco; sales of 142 hhds. The market is unchanged in every respect.

San Francisco, Thursday, May 16.

Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Legal-tenders, 74¼.

Louisville, Saturday, May 18.

Tobacco—Sales to-day 142 hhds. The markets are unchanged in every respect.

[Advertisement.]

A DOUBLE NUMBER FOR JUNE.

The *Phrenological Journal* contains Portraits, Characters and biographies of Renan, Miss Muhlbach, Mme. Pfeiffer; Theory of Man's Organization; Shakespeare's Supernatural Characters—the Witches; How to Talk to Ladies; The Gospel among Animals; Health at Home; Our Next President; the American Navy To-Day; Pope's Essay on Man, &c. Newsmen have it; 20 cents. Address S. R. Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Its counsels on health, education and physical culture are sound, timely and emphatic.—*New-York Evening Post.*

Few works will better repay perusal than this rich storehouse of instruction and entertainment, which never fails to illustrate the practical philosophy of life, with its lively and agreeable sketches of distinguished individuals.—*New-York Tribune.*

Perhaps no publication in the country is guided by clearer common sense or more self-reliant independence.—*Round Table.*

Alive, practical, fully up to, if not in advance of, the times in every respect, this monthly is working incalculable good.—*Trenton Monitor.*

Its teachings are of the highest value in the promotion of physical development and health.—*The Methodist.*

It is universally conceded to be the ablest exponent of Phrenology in the world.—*New-York Christian Intelligencer.*

Edited with marked ability and beautifully printed.—*Christian Inquirer.*

There are few periodicals more truly valuable as household companions than this. We always find it readable throughout, and always up to a high standard of instructive family literature. Its editorials and selections are unrivaled.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THE RUINS!

Aye, look at the ruins of what were once magnificent sets of teeth, to be seen everywhere in society. Look at them, and ask yourself if it is not marvelous that such destruction is permitted, when, by simply using Sozodont, *any teeth, however fragile*, may be preserved from decay or blemish as long as life lasts?

[Advertisement.]

A tremendous reduction in the prices of English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpets at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery. Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mats, Rugs, Druggets, Embroidered Piano Covers, Window Shades; Oil-cloths at 50c. to $1 per yard; White and Checked Mattings at 25c. to 50c. per yard. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

May 19.—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—R. S. Platt and wife, Jas. Hooley and wife, Misses H. H. and F. A. Hooley, Mr. B. J. Hooley, Jas. Howard, wife, child and nurse, Mr. Brag and wife, Misses Helena and Louisa Brag, Master Wm. Brag, Mr. Bex and wife, Mr. Ashmore and wife, David Levi and wife, Mrs. Parsons and child, Miss Matthews, Miss Harriet Ogden, Miss Mary Ann O'Connell, Miss Anna Parker, Miss Julia M. Roberts, Ralph A. Hughes, Albert Mower, Jos. Bingham, Constant Meyendorff, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Hayes, Robert W. Ling, Rev. A. Erickson, Dr. C. Floren, C. O'Callaghan, Thos. Weale, Hubert H. Wall, J. Walker, F. Johnstone, Mr. Meger, Thos. McLean, Thos. Butler, Francis S. Ferrill, J. Dencke, C. Martin, Thos. Whitehead, Victor Lessure, Mr. Prooper, Mr. Oscar, D. A. Ancona, L. T. Kelly, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Pison, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Marsland, John Eve, F. G. Owens, Jas. Hill, George Seekel and servant.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—G. P. De Shaw, P. Parravinct, Mrs. Crowell, Miss Anna Knapp, Miss M. Louise Burke, J. B. Brown and lady, E. F. Henville, wife and child, Mrs. Henfville, Mrs. A. Wilcox, Miss C. J. Colt, Miss S. M. Taylor, Miss Pinckard, Miss Frew, Mrs. Jammart and child, Mrs. J. L. Hardee, 3 children and servant, J. H. Howard, Miss Howard, Mrs. W. M. Walsh and child, L. Jackson, J. C. Dyon, C. A. Libby, Geo. Litmer, D. O. Driscoll, Major Perry, E. O. Moss, N. Burswanger, Mrs. B. Dillon and 2 children, Miss B. Dillon, Mrs. Seeley, child and servant, Mrs. J. T. Dickinson, Col. Claghorn and wife, John J. Stoddard and wife, Mrs. M. E. Smythe, Miss V. E. Pepper, Robert Wylley and wife, J. W. Dutton, W. J. Whipple, T. Purris, T. Hasbrouck and wife, Dr. Tobias and lady, Miss Mary Tobias, Miss Louise Tobias, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Shannon, Mrs. Grant, John T. Harrison, John Dillon, W. V. Walsh, Miss M. F. Walsh, H. T. Spear, M. Leavey, E. Johnson, John H. Ellinger, D. C. Taylor, C. D. Demarby, H. Ruskinson, A. G. House and lady, Mrs. Travis, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Murray, J. Seaman, Wm. Kaufferman, and 11 in the steerage.

In steamship Raleigh, from New-Orleans—Edw. Finnigan, J. B. Muridin and lady, Miss W. P. Jewett, E. Bonnerendo, Wm. Foster, Jos. Abbold, Wm. Manin, J. A. Bowden and lady, C. A. Pix, Miss Kate Beattie, Jas. Coughlin, R. M. Johnson, Fred. Ford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 39 | Sun sets..... 7 15 | Moon rises... 8 5

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 40 | Gov. Island. 9 29 | Hell Gate....10 5

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans May 10 via Havana 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 14th inst., 5 P. M., passed steamship Morro Castle, going into Havana; 15th, 15 miles S. of Cape Florida, saw steamship Rapidan, hence for New-Orleans. The steamship Cuba, from Baltimore arrived at Havana morning of 14th.

Steamship City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool via Queenstown 4th inst., with mdse. and 767 passengers to John G. Dale. 14th inst., lat. 42 29, lon. 52 13, saw a steamer, supposed the City of Paris, bound E.; 15th, 6 A. M., lat. 42 09, lon. 56 06, steamship City of Limerick, bound E.; 17th, lat. 41 23, lon. 63 17, steamship Tarifa, bound E.; 19th, 4:50 A. M., steamships Caledonia and 6:45 A. M., a Cunard brig-rigged steamer; 7 A. M., steamship City of Manchester, all bound E.; 2:25 P. M., ship Casilea, bound W.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool 8th and Queenstown 9th inst., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 9th, 8 P. M., off Fastnet, passed steamship Edinburgh, bound E.; same day, 8 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steamship Pennsylvania, bound W.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans 12th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Hartson. May 17 off Hatteras, passed a brig showing a white signal with letter in the centre; 16th, Mrs. C. L. Powell, a cabin passenger, died on board at 5 A. M., and was buried at sea.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, with mdse. to Smith & Brown.

U. S. steamer Paul Jones, Fitzhugh, Pensacola May 3, via Key West 13th. Sld. in co. from Key West with U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, for Washington, D. C.

Ship St. Mark, Wood, Liverpool April 11, with mdse. and 374 passengers to the Union Navigation Co. Was 4 days in the Channel, with strong westerly gales; split sails, &c.; had strong westerly gales up to lon. 40; thence two days' easterly winds; remainder of passage, light westerly winds; had a pilot on board 4 days; 11th inst., lat. 42 20, lon. 63 23, saw a large black vessel with three square masts, and one fore and aft rigged vessel bound W., apparently a steamship under canvas.

Ship Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool April 18, with mdse. and 423 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had 2 births and 4 deaths (infants) among the passengers; had strong westerly winds up to Nantucket; since light westerly winds and calms.

Bark Clarita, (Argen.,) Race, Trinidad, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar to master. 6th inst., lat. 24 11, lon. 79 40, experienced a strong gale from N. E. to N. W., which lasted 48 hours; split sails and shipped large quantities of water, causing the vessel to leak so badly that the pumps have been going constantly since; 16th, lat. 37 50, lon. 72 50, picked up 9 bales of cotton; same time, saw several pieces of drift stuff, apparently of the upper deck of a steamer; a bark and a schooner lying by with boats out.

Schr. Charles Shearer, (of Gloucester,) Cunningham, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to James Douglas.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannah Willets, Bault, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Southerner, Darling, Rondout, for Boston.

SAILED—Steamship Fung Shuey, for Hong Kong.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Emily Flynn, 120 days from Callao, via Hampton Roads.—(By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 3.)

Brig Esteile, from Malaga.—(By pilot-boat George W. Blunt, No. 11.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—Arr. brig Bradshaw from New-York; schrs. Golden Gate, from Baltimore and F. S. Lee, from Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 19.—Arr. bark Witch, from Messina; brig J. & H. Crowley, from Philadelphia, and schr. B. W. Godfrey, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Polar Star—ship, bound E., was seen May 9, lat. 41 40, lon. 58 5.

1867.

SPRING FASHIONS.

SEE THE NEW EMPRESS INVISIBLE TRAIL.

Also, all the NEW FASHIONABLE SHAPES in the "PRIDE OF THE WORLD," "PARIS TRAIL," and ALL OTHERS of our POPULAR STYLES. The QUESTION SETTLED by the FASHION MAGAZINES in FAVOR of J. W. BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED

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THEY are the MOST DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the MOST GRACEFUL and Elegant Skirt MADE in the world. Each Hoop is composed of TWO FINELY-TEMPERED Steel Springs, braided tightly and FIRMLY TOGETHER, thus FORMING the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their Graceful and Perfect SHAPE where two or three ORDINARY Skirts have been CAST ASIDE as USELESS.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in the UNITED STATES and in MANY OTHER COUNTRIES AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,

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NOT TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS, BUT TO THE HIGH SANITARY VALUE OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, THE WELL-KNOWN BEVERAGE OF HEALTH OWES ITS UNRIVALED SUCCESS.

I. LETTER.

PERKINS INSTITUTION, AND MASS. ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

DEAR MR. HOFF: I INCLOSE, &C...... WILL YOU PLEASE RECEIPT BOTH BILLS, AND RETURN TO ME, AS ONE IS FOR THE SHOCK FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT HAS PROVED VERY SATISFACTORY IN BOTH INSTITUTIONS, AND I PRESUME WE SHALL SEND FURTHER ORDERS. IZABELLA M. HOWARD.

BOSTON, MAY 10, 1867.

II. LETTER.

NO. 178 BEAUFORT-AV., BROOKLYN, MAY 1?, 1867.

IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TO STATE THAT I HAVE BEEN EXCEEDINGLY BENEFITED BY THE USE OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT SINCE I COMMENCED ITS USE. MY HEALTH HAS MUCH IMPROVED. I CONSIDER IT GREATLY SUPERIOR TO THE MUCH-EXTOLLED EXTRACT OF IRON AND CALASAYA BARK. IN FACT, I LOOK UPON THE INVENTOR OF THIS MOST AGREEABLE AND EXCELLENT TONIC AS THE BENEFACTOR OF MANKIND. E. W. WILKINSON.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH IS RECOMMENDED TO ALL SUFFERING FROM IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, ENFEEBLED VITAL POWERS, AND TO PERSONS AFFECTED WITH DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS. PRICE $6 PER DOZEN. SOLD EVERYWHERE. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NO. 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

VANILLA, VANILLA, VANILLA, VANILLA, Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla Beans, Vanilla Beans, Vanilla Beans, Vanilla Beans, Vanilla Beans, choice quality, for sale by TAFT & TYLER, No. 54 Cedar-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 335, May 18, 1867.

68, 37, 64, 50, 73, 24, 62, 61, 10, 77, 26, 4, 34.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 336, May 18, 1867.

31, 68, 57, 75, 44, 23, 27, 12, 32, 46, 50, 40, 35.

SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 259, May 18, 1867.

27, 9, 38, 48, 14, 33, 62, 71, 56, 2[illegible], [illegible]0, 10, 31.

SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 260, May 18, 1867.

40, 21, 67, 12, 35, 29, 46, 6, 72, 53, 61, 39, 58.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 142, May 18, 1867.

66, 31, 69, 2, 37, 60, 53, 8, 68, 5, 36.

GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 143, May 18, 1867.

42, 28, 50, 11, 39, 33, 47, 72, 26, 38, 43, 15, 56.

SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 152, May 18, 1867.

45, 15, 10, 71, 34, 61, 26, 73, 43, 14, 8.

SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 153, May 18, 1867.

44, 8, 19, 36, 45, 73, 66, 60, 22, 29, 55, 51, 23.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—One hundred per cent. allowed on all investments. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; six per cent. commission allowed on all investments. B. NATHAN, No. 174 Broadway, and No. 77 Nassau-st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. WM. PEARSALL, No. 215 1st-st. and No. 3 Water-st., Williamsburgh.

PRIZES CASHED IN LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—JAMES H. STURGES, Broker, No. 5 Park-place and No. 4 Division-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—EXTRA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NO PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING.

In consequence of the necessity for another rehearsal of the new local romance of TREASURE TROVE, the theatre will be closed this evening, and the first performance of TREASURE TROVE will not take place until TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, when it will be presented with all its NEW SCENES, NOVEL EFFECTS, EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, &c., complete.

Seats that have already been purchased for this evening will be good on the following night.